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ANTI-SOVIET POLICY OF ADMINISTRATION HAS LODGE BACKING

Present Régime Interlocked With Communist International, He Charges in Senate Speech

"No Time to Allow Agents to Kindle Flame of Riot and Disorder in America," He Says

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7 (AP)—The Administration's policy of non-recognition of the present Soviet Government of Russia was supported vigorously today in the Senate by Henry Cabot Lodge, Senator from Massachusetts, the Republican leader, and chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee.

Quoting extensively from public records and documents to show the interlocking of the Soviet Government and the Communist International, Mr. Lodge also brought additional evidence to the support of Mr. Hughes' contention that officials of the Soviet Government are a party through the Communist International to revolutionary propaganda in the United States, aimed at the overthrow of the American Government.

"In my judgment," said Mr. Lodge, "it is no time to give the Soviet Government of Russia the official recognition and approval of the United States, and invite official representatives to come among us and under the diplomatic shield seek to break up our own labor organizations, attack American laws and American freedom and kindle the flame of riot and disorder throughout our country."

Reading a carefully prepared address of upward of 30,000 words, Mr. Lodge announced that his argument contained "no secret or anonymous reports of any kind," and that he addressed himself solely to the proposition contained in the resolution of William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, that the Senate declare in favor of the recognition of the present Soviet Government.

Evidence was presented to show that the same group of men, chief among them Lenin, Trotsky, Zinoviev, Bukharin, Kalinin and Kamenov, control the Russian Government and play a predominating rôle in the congresses and conferences of the Communist International.

Aside from this interlocking, Mr. Lodge asserted that the interdependence of the Soviet Government and the Communist International manifests itself in many other ways; that the proceedings of the Communist International, its proclamations and propaganda appear in the official organs of the Soviet Government; that the use of the Russian wireless and telegraph has been granted to the Communist International, and that meetings of the congresses of the International and of the executive committee are held in governmental buildings.

Documentary evidence also was produced to show that the Communist International is the creation of the Russian Communist Party, which was declared to be the controlling force throughout the Russian Government. Control of the International has been retained by that party, Mr. Lodge said, through the support by the Soviet power of many of the so-called foreign delegates, and through the financial dependence of the International on the Soviet power inasmuch as it has no resources of its own.

Reviewing in detail the make-up of the various branches of the Russian Government, Mr. Lodge offered a table to show that the high officials of the Russian Communist Party, the Russian Soviet Republic, the federation of Soviet republics and the communist International are practically all one and the same. Here was declared to be presented "a system of interlocking directorates which would be accepted at once by any court or any jury in this country as demonstrated without

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Nation Begins Voting on Peace Plan

WITH the publication of the Bok Peace Plan today in newspapers throughout the United States, begins the popular referendum which will give to citizens in every community an opportunity to vote on the proposal.

One of the most direct means of balloting will be through the press. Daily and weekly newspapers will print the ballot with the text or digest of the plan. The circulation of the dailies that will print the ballot with the plan totals 15,000,000. Editors of 7000 weekly papers, with a combined circulation of 7,000,000, have agreed to print the ballot, and thus carry the referendum into every rural community. Four hundred magazines, with a total circulation of about 5,000,000, will carry the ballot. In addition, thousands of men's civic, political, business and religious organizations, women's clubs, churches, hotels and libraries will co-operate.

The Christian Science Monitor prints on page 4 the ballot, which may be filled out and sent to The American Peace Award, 343 Madison Avenue, New York. The ballot will appear in every issue this week.

WINNING BOK PEACE PROPOSAL ASKS AMERICA TO JOIN COURT AND CO-OPERATE WITH LEAGUE

Jury of Award Withholds Name of Proposer Until After Referendum—Members Hope First Fruits Will Be General Ban on Manufacture of Arms

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—Edward W. Bok, donor of the \$100,000 American Peace Award, today announces No. 1469 as the prize-winning plan selected by the Jury of Award headed by Elihu Root, and commended it "to the interest and the widest possible vote of the American people" in the referendum which is to be held throughout the United States.

The choice, made from among 22,165 manuscripts which have been examined and analyzed since the competition closed on Nov. 15 last is supposed to represent "the best, practical means by which the United States may co-operate with other nations, looking toward the prevention of war."

The publication of the plan today by the newspapers in every section of the United States is designed to evoke a nation-wide expression of opinion, which it is expected, will go far toward forcing some action by Congress. The Christian Science Monitor today carries a ballot, which may be filled out and sent to the American Peace Award, 343 Madison Avenue, New York. Similar ballots are carried in other newspapers. The plan has won \$50,000 of the Bok prize, and the balance will be paid "if and when the plan, in substance and intent, is approved by the United States Senate; or if and when it is decided that an adequate degree of public support has been demonstrated for the winning plan."

Co-operation Among Nations

Mr. Bok, in his foreword to the official statement of the Jury of Award, emphasizes these words of that body: "It is the unanimous hope of the jury that the first fruit of the mutual counsel and co-operation among the nations which will result from the adoption of the plan selected will be a general prohibition of the

Steel Shares Offered to Employees at \$100

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—ELBERT H. GARY, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, announced today that the corporation had decided to offer employees, including subsidiaries, the privilege, during the current month, of subscribing to 100,000 shares of the common stock at \$100 a share. In January, 1922, the employees had the privilege of subscribing at \$107 a share.

LEAGUE TO COMBAT DRY LAW ASSAULT

Capital Convention to Turn Searchlight of Truth and Publicity Upon Wet-Camp

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—"The search light of truth and publicity will be turned on the whole question of prohibition at the greatest gathering of law-enforcement forces since the campaign for the Eighteenth Amendment," said E. Hilton Jackson, speaking for the Washington Business Men's Committee, arranging for the national convention of the Anti-Saloon League of America in this city, Jan. 12 to 16. He continued:

"We want to know the whole truth about the enforcement situation, that both praise and blame may be properly given, and that those responsible for laxity, corruption, or indifference to their oaths of office may be revealed.

Unlike the advertised wet 'facing the facts' meeting which follows, this convention will oppose the proposed nullification of the Constitution by beer and wine legislation. It will insist that the will of the overwhelming majority of American citizens shall be heeded.

Protestants, Roman Catholics and all political parties and social groups are represented on the program. Senators, congressmen, governors, Department of Justice representatives, national prohibition enforcement officers, health authorities, business experts and social workers will present the various phases of the problem. Among the speakers will be Senators Pepper of Pennsylvania, Fess and Willis of Ohio, Sheppard of Texas, and Representative Cranston of Michigan. Governor Pinchot, William Jennings Bryan, and a score of equally prominent leaders.

SURVEY OF ASIATICS IS PLANNED IN WEST TO FIX U. S. POLICY

Object Is to Insure National, Not State, Legislation Concerning Orientals

By a Staff Correspondent

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 7.—The first comprehensive survey of the Oriental situation ever attempted on the Pacific coast, entirely nonpolitical and non-denominational, is soon to be launched under the leadership of Dr. Robert E. Park, professor of sociology and racial specialist of the University of Chicago.

Dr. Park, as research director, will preside at the first conference of a coast-wide central executive committee in San Francisco Jan. 21 to determine the scope and plans for starting the Asiatic survey embracing California, Oregon, Washington and British Columbia, and in co-operation with the Institute of Social and Religious Research, New York City. Both the Far East bureau of the State Department at Washington and the Immigration bureau of the Labor Department have given unofficial approval.

These developments were detailed by J. Merle Davis of Palo Alto, Calif., executive secretary of the survey, in an exclusive interview accorded a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. Mr. Davis lived in Tokyo for 17 years and understands the Oriental from first-hand study.

Executive Committee to Meet

The San Francisco meeting will bring together the following regional representatives of the executive committee elected by councils in their respective states: Dr. Theodore H. Boggs, British Columbia; Dr. Robert D. McKenzie, Washington; Dr. Edward O. Sisson, Oregon; Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, president of Stanford University, northern California; and a representative yet named from Los Angeles for southern California. Regional headquarters have been established in Vancouver, Seattle, Portland, San Francisco and Los Angeles. If practicable similar investigations will be extended into Hawaii and northern Mexico, according to Mr. Davis.

Devoid of the spectacular, absolutely neutral with every shade of opinion represented, the "surveyors" will seek the truth about every Oriental community, suburban and urban, in every aspect of life, for a possible basis of national legislation to settle the question. Dr. Park is expected to prove a great asset in composing conflicting parties on the Asiatic question on the Pacific. He studied the Negro in the south for 10 years before going to the University of Chicago, is author of several books on immigrant control and is joint editor of The Negro, published in Chicago.

Thorough and Impartial

"The need for facts about the Oriental in America becomes daily more pressing," said Mr. Davis, adding: "Various scientific surveys have been made, most of which are antiquated and meagre, and it is fair to say, but the need for a comprehensive survey is daily becoming more acute."

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World News in Brief

Baltimore.—Alexander Meiklejohn, former president of Amherst College, in a speech here, declared that "the college of tomorrow will abandon the lecture system."

Lakehurst, N. J.—Preparations for the flight of the navy dirigible, Shenandoah, to the polar regions are now being actively made. The dirigible station here. As soon as favorable weather conditions occur, it was announced the ship will be fastened to her huge mooring mast for six days. The longest test thus far made was for 36 hours.

London.—The British Admiralty has issued an order restricting the use of its radio, telegraph or telephone apparatus by foreign warships when in or near British harbors. If the harbor is a naval one, such ships must obtain permission from the naval port commander before employing any of these services; they must furthermore state the system, wave length and time of transmission proposed. In other harbors transmission is forbidden except for distress signals, interference with naval and military signaling must be avoided and transmission must be discontinued on request of the authorities.

Cleveland, O.—The Phonofilm, a combination of radio and motion pictures, the invention of Lee De Forest, has been demonstrated successfully, according to those who have heard and seen the talking pictures. It is his object to produce motion pictures in which the characters speak.

Washington.—Gov. Gen. Leonard Wood says he will welcome an investigation into his administration of the Philippines.

Luxor, Egypt.—Howard Carter, in charge of the Tut-ankh-Amen exploration work reappeared in the Valley of the Kings today and the tomb again was opened. The usual small number of privileged visitors was admitted, but the doors of the shrine now are closed and the sarcophagus is not visible. In the course of the morning the component parts of the great framework which supported the hall between the first and second shrines were swathed in protective bandages and removed to the laboratory nearby.

Jerusalem.—(Jewish Telegraph Agency)—King Hussein of the Hedjaz has accepted an invitation from the Palestine Government to visit Jerusalem. It is announced. The king is especially desirous of visiting the Mosque of Omar, and also Hebron. The Arab leaders have issued a public statement voicing their objections to King Hussein being the guest of Sir Herbert Samuel, the High Commissioner.

Philadelphia.—Announcement is made that Walter H. Lippincott had presented his collection of paintings of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries to the Pennsylvania Museum. There are 17 paintings in the collection, featuring the work of noted American and European artists. The collection is valued at approximately \$100,000.

Copenhagen.—The Copenhagen newspapers print five columns of reports from various parts of the country on the message which John D. Prince, the American Minister, broadcast by radio to the Danish Nation. The American Legation has received countless telegrams and letters from the listeners in thanking the Minister for his message and complimenting his masterful command of the Danish language. The Berlingske Tidende describes the event as the most momentous in the radio annals of Denmark.

Egyptian Sovereign to Visit Italy



Fuad I, King of Egypt

It Is Hoped Through the Proposed Visit to Rome of Nile Ruler to Remove Difficulties Attending a Settlement of the Cyrenaica Frontier Problem

Experts on Reparations to Begin Work Jan. 14

By The Associated Press

LONDON, Jan. 7.—THE experts named by the Reparation Commission, including the Americans, General Charles G. Dawes and Owen D. Young, will begin talking the reparations problem in Paris on Jan. 14. It was announced here today.

The committee of experts, which is to examine into German finances generally, will meet on that date, while the second committee, which will inquire into German assets abroad, will assemble a week later.

OPTIMISM VOICED BY MR. VENIZELOS

Greek Patriot Hopeful of Final Issue—Elected President of Assembly

By Special Cable

ATHENS, Jan. 7.—Over 100 organizations have urged upon Eleutherios Venizelos that he accept the Glucksburg's removal as final. He, however, ignoring the forfeiture of the dynasty and considers King George as the reigning sovereign until the people manifest its will by the taking of a plebiscite which shall not be held for three months, during which time it is hoped that the present excitement will have lessened and the political parties will have had time enough to prepare for the final issue. Appearances indicate that Mr. Venizelos is bent on keeping neutrality between the conflicting parties, and to avoid influencing the popular masses in favor of any one party.

He believes that unless 75 per cent of a majority is assured, no republic should be declared. Addressing a letter to the Liberals as the party possessing a parliamentary majority, Mr. Venizelos urges them to hasten the election of a party chief, adding that if before the National Assembly resumes its labor the election of a chief and consequently of a constitution government becomes impossible, he would declare the Chamber a failure, his mission ended and resign both offices as Assembly President and deputy and again go into exile.

Mr. Venizelos declared that he is optimistic of the final issue, and says that external danger for Greece is dispelled. While in Paris, the Serbian King assured him that Serbia did not contemplate any interference with Greek home affairs. He was very hopeful of getting the promised credits from France and America and to induce England to do the same. At the dinner given by Colonel Goussas, Mr. Venizelos praised the salutary work of the revolution, and said it had achieved a miracle in organizing an imposing army out of demoralized troops strong enough to curb Turkish arrogance. "One day," he said, "I called Ismet Pasha to my room and proposed to him a war of peace; he gave in and we came out of the Lausanne Conference successfully."

The second session of the Assembly opened at 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. Mr. Venizelos entered amidst tremendous cheers; he looked pale, exhausted and much affected. After he took the oath, Mr. Papanastasiou, Minister of Education, presided.

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ITALY DRAWS NEAR BRITAIN AS CZECHS UNITE WITH FRANCE

Rome Seeks Amicable Solution of Problems Concerning Cyrenaica and Cession of Jubaland

British Withdrawal From Egypt Compels Italy to Deal Direct With Cairo Government

By Special Cable

ROME, Jan. 7.—One of the first results of the Franco-Czech alliance and France's policy in Central Europe and the Balkans is the sudden change in the relations of Italy and Great Britain. The traditional Anglo-Italian friendship which has remained unaltered ever since Italian unity was accomplished passed through a serious crisis during the Italo-Greek dispute. Benito Mussolini's defiance of the League of Nations rendered him momentarily unpopular in the eyes of the British public, but after Sir Eric Drummond's visit to Rome, when the future relations of Italy and the League were clearly defined, a change in Italo-British relations became manifest, with the result that it was possible to restart conversations between Italian and British statesmen in order to remove obstacles which stood in the way of a closer understanding.

Two main problems are now under discussion—the correction of the Egyptian frontier next to Cyrenaica and the cession of Jubaland to Italy. In both cases Italy's claims are based on Article 13 of the Pact of London and Article 118 of the Treaty of Versailles. When the British protectorate in Egypt came to an end Great Britain informed both the Italian and the Egyptian governments that any correction of the frontiers of Egypt should be carried out by direct negotiations between Cairo and Rome. Egypt, however, not being a party to the treaties on which Italy bases its claim, does not recognize those treaties as binding. Italy is very anxious to settle the dispute with Egypt, especially because the rebels in Tripoli receive large consignments of arms from the Senussi refuge in Egypt, and it insists that Great Britain should press the Egyptian Government to hand over the zone in dispute.

TURKS POSTPONE CHESTER DECISION

Final Action Not to Be Taken Until United States Settles Question of Ratification

By Special Cable

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 7.—The Undersecretary of the Ministry of Finance advises the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor that the Chester concessions have been abrogated, but that Muktar Bey, Minister of Public Works, is disposed to grant six months' time extension. It is believed a final decision will not be taken until the Lausanne Treaty is ratified or rejected by the United States Senate.

Col. Clayton Kennedy of the Ottoman American Development Company in Constantinople denies the cancellation reports.

A vigorous campaign against ratification of the Lausanne Treaty is now in progress in the United States. An impetus was given to this movement recently by James W. Gerard, formerly American Ambassador to Germany, and chairman of the American Committee for the Independence of Armenia, who denounced the pact as "morally indefensible, humiliating and inhuman."

In the meantime it is understood that the Chester concession has passed from the control of United States interests into the hands of Canadians.

MOUNTING CITY DEBTS BRING PROTEST FROM STATE OFFICIAL

Increase From \$188,000,000 in 1920 to \$213,930,490 in 1923 Cited—Check Also Demanded by Governor Cox

To check the steadily mounting debt of Massachusetts municipalities, which has increased from \$188,000,000 approximately, on Jan. 1, 1920, to \$213,930,490 on Jan. 1, 1923, Theodore N. Waddell, director of accounts in the department of corporations and taxation, proposes that "many of the so-called outlays, which are annually recurring, ought to be paid from the revenue of the year in which they are incurred, and not financed by the incurrence of debt."

In his message to the Massachusetts Legislature Governor Cox took much the same stand in proposing the application of a means whereby the brakes could be applied to the expending of money in lavish measure by municipalities. The Governor said:

For a number of years there has been a debt limit for municipalities. Special permission has been sought to exceed this limit and in many cases granted with a degree of liberality that might well be questioned. Due to these special exemptions 26 of our 39 cities have today outstanding indebtedness in excess of the limit fixed by general law.

Debt Limit Change

A too general feeling has prevailed that because a municipality has asked for special borrowing statute, it must need it, without asking, before granting the request, a larger expression of approval from the people themselves.

In view of the extraordinary existing conditions, I invite your earnest consideration of whether there should be a changed debt limit. In any event, I firmly believe that frequent ex-

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EUROPEAN DEBT CUT HELD WAY TO PEACE

"American Co-operation Necessary" to "Break Deadlock," Says J. Henry Scattergood

"Use the debts to break the deadlock," is the proposal of J. Henry Scattergood, a business man of Philadelphia and formerly member of the American Friends Service Committee, who is in Boston to make a series of addresses on the European situation. "We delude ourselves if we believe Europe does not wish peace," he said today to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "But the present situation is a hopeless deadlock and will remain so until some outside help, such as the United States might provide, enters to break it. The American debts provide a means to bring a scaling down of reparations to a possible figure, and with that accomplished other factors in the European crisis, such as French security, could be considered with greater clearness."

Mr. Scattergood spoke this noon before the Methodist Ministers' Union and tonight he will address a dinner at Harvard University, at which the European Student Relief drive will be launched. Prior to his direction of the relief work for the Friends' Society, Mr. Scattergood was a member of the first commission of the American Red Cross which was sent to France during the war. He was prominent among advocates of American leadership in European settlement at the Williamsstown Institute of Politics last summer. He said this morning:

Three major problems confront Europe today. These are reparations, debts and disarmament. For the settlement of those problems American co-operation is necessary, and such co-operation, I believe, could be best assured at an international conference similar to the Washington Conference. But to that conference a success the United States must be prepared to give something, as it gave in the matter of naval disarmament. A conditional cancellation of the debts—conditioned upon an all-around scaling down of debts and a general reduction of reparations—would serve that purpose.

As for French security, Mr. Scattergood is convinced that security must be provided not alone to France, but to Germany and other European states as well. He declared:

The proposals of Lord Robert Cecil are the best that have been made. Lord Robert has proposed that the European nations must vitally concerned in the future of the Rhine form a mutual pact against the Rhine for the enforcement of a Rhine League Monroe Doctrine, and to repeat any aggression against the status there. This proposal does not involve the United States in any way, and it does point a possible way out. The banks of the Rhine should be neutralized and be under the jurisdiction of the League of Nations. With this accomplished, and with a pact of security signed by Great Britain, France, Germany, and Belgium, a new order would be established in Europe.

Fear is at the basis of much of the difficulty in Europe, according to Mr. Scattergood. He continued:

The French people are not out for war. They want peace. But fear drives them to support policies which they do not approve. There is only one nation which can remove that pall of fear, and that nation is the United States. We will fail miserably in our international obligations if we refuse to extend a helping hand in this hour.

THEATERS

Moscow Art Theater

The Moscow Art Theater gave the concluding performances of its engagement at the Boston Opera House Saturday, presenting Gorky's "The Lower Depths" in the afternoon and Tchekhov's "The Cherry Orchard" in the evening.

There was once a little girl who liked to read because when she read she "was there." So, she asked to see the Russian Players because then one "is there."

In "The Lower Depths" one suffers in the flowing action of that cellar: one laughs and plays and grim unhappiness with true Russian naïveté; one weeps with Russian suddenness (although one's neighbors do not know it); one sympathizes with all the characters at once. Even the very evil ones are so pitiable. It is as purgative as Greek tragedy, for it quickens compassionate love of humanity and strengthens the desire to help.

There were some changes in the cast, that is, from the first supreme presentation the writer saw last spring. Of this, the supreme play of their repertory, and they proved disappointing. The Satine who was not Stanislavsky

seemed hardly Satine at all. The sad, ragged cloak in the dimensions required by Stanislavsky gave a grandeur that made the smaller cloak worn by Nikolai Podgorny more comely than pathetic. So, Stanislavsky's massive head and deep, rough-hewn speech gave Satine a majesty that was lacking Saturday. Madame Knipper-Chekhova, too, seems the only Nastya. Alla Tarasova looks too youthful and unworn. Youth and safety shine too eagerly from her eyes, excellent actress though she be.

The Baron of Kerashoff, however, had the same long, expressive fingers, the hundred little mannerisms of jaded elegance, the same sportive gait, half-mocking, half-despairing, as the Baron. If one remembers rightly, Mikhail Sarkisoff's Bubnoff was sufficiently lazy, but hardly as droll as the Bubnoff of Vassily Lushsky. There were other minor changes. But Luka came and went as before, with the light of "pravda" all about him, and the others, mostly, turning, if ever so slightly, toward that light.

It was noticed that much of the stage direction was somewhat different from that of the previous presentation, giving a great effect of spontaneity. Luka did little things quite differently. Nobody stood just as he had stood before. Nobody spoke quite as he had spoken before. They lived through Gorky's play anew. And between the acts (but only then) one marveled at the make-up that could so change the identity of an actor, as, for example, the handsome, powerful Boris Godunoff of Alexander Vishnevsky, in "Tsar Fyodor," to his whining, apologetic Tartar of "The Lower Depths," make-up, withal, that seemed not made of wigs and paint.

It is the diffused beauty of this play there was just one little wish—"If only one could understand Russian!" A very large audience bade farewell to the Russian players in the evening, remaining in the place to recall them several times after the final curtain. The performance quite justified the enthusiasm. "The Cherry Orchard" is the most comprehensible to non-Russians of the three Tchekhov plays presented by the Moscow players in Boston, and brings out some of their most characteristic and effective work. All the laudatory things said of the last year's production apply to Saturday night's presentation. It remains only to comment on some of the achievements which seemed particularly impressive: this

Of these the first to come to mind is the delightful capacity of the actors to give themselves without self-consciousness to childish play. All the great displayed remarkable ability in this particular, but the most conspicuous instance was the tawny of Miss Tarasova, the Anya, by Mr. Stanislavsky; the Gaid, which seemed perfectly spontaneous.

A corollary of this playfulness was the sudden Russian descent from laughter to tears. With astonishing rapidity, these players learn from sorrow to joy and back again. From Mme. Tchekhova as Mme. Ranevskaya we could wish for more joy and fewer tears. After seeing her in a far more colorful role, she seemed to her mannerisms persist, except in the part of Nastya in "The Lower Depths." Her sighs, it must be confessed, become monotonous.

But from Mr. Stanislavsky we would ask no change of method. His grief on leaving his home was altogether convincing and made a fitting close for an engagement long to be remembered. To mention only one more individual, there was illusion and infinite pathos in Mr. Lushsky's faithful old manservant, hobbling, mumbling, despatched at the end.

Some day, perhaps, the Moscow Players will have more effective settings and properties for some of their plays of middle class life. There was not much "spiritual realism" in the scene every Saturday night; still less in the Belascan birds twittering in the orchard. Minor details, these, compared with the magnificence of most of the acting; yet that acting would be enormously aided by their betterment.

MUSIC

Week-End Recitals

Ernest Hutcheson gave a piano recital in Jordan Hall Saturday afternoon, playing a Liszt transcription of a Bach fantasia and fugue; MacDowell's "Keltic" sonata; the player's transcription of the Scherzo from Mendelssohn's "A Midsummer Night's Dream"; three pieces by Scriabin and three of the pianist's own, and a Chopin group.

We have seen a business man frightened because somebody interrupted him while he was dictating a letter beginning, "Yours to hand of recent date, and in reply would like to state." Saturday we saw a concert artist play through an afternoon the accompaniment of a squeaky piano stool and never show a sign that he noticed it. Yet some people talk about the artistic temperament.

If the player wasn't disturbed by the stool the audience was. Some of Mr. Hutcheson's best playing is done piano and pianissimo. The "naïve tender-

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COURTS CONFUSED, SAYS DRY OFFICIAL

Declaring that the prohibition enforcement unit always has sought scrupulously to obey the law and that it will continue to do so, Elmer C. Potter, director of the Federal Prohibition Enforcement unit, referring to the dissenting opinion handed down by Judge George W. Anderson in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Saturday, in which he charged that dry agents violate the law, today said that confusion now exists among the courts regarding the legal interpretations of dry statutes.

Judge Anderson's statement concerning the arrest of Harry Parks of Boston, whose automobile was seized in Portsmouth, N. H., with 68 gallons of alcohol in it. A jury convicted Mr. Parks of illegal transportation of this liquor, and on appeal to the Circuit Court Judges Charles F. Johnson and George H. Bingham affirmed the conviction, while Judge Anderson alone objected. The case will be appealed. Judge Anderson objected to the courts countenancing "the arrest and search of persons and search and seizure of automobiles without any warrant, and also charged the police by implication of 'lawlessness.' At dry headquarters today it was pointed out that the Parks case was typical of the

difficulties prohibition agents now face. "In this case," said an official, "three judges have decided that the action of the dry agents was correct, while one judge alone, Judge Anderson, attacks it. Judge Anderson gets all the publicity—nothing is said about the other three judges. Yet in this case what are dry agents to do if they do not follow majority rulings?" "Interpretation of the dry law is very vague at present in some details, one judge ruling automobiles can be searched on suspicion, another judge taking the opposite view. We are confronted with extraordinary difficulties, and it is safe to say that in no other branch of law do technicalities play so important a part."

"For example, we recently had a warrant given to us to search two rooms of a Boston hotel, while the man who drew it up intimated that if we touched any other part of the hotel we would be 'guilty of trespass.' This is an actual case, and is Shylock's 'pound of flesh' all over again. Naturally, we could not enter that hotel."

Dry agents complain that, whereas they would have sympathetic treatment if they found a counterfeit plant in operation on private property, they are often blamed for committing trespass if they go on private property and discover a still.

People's Symphony Orchestra

The People's Symphony Orchestra, Emil Mollenhauer, conductor, gave its ninth concert of the season in the St. James Theater yesterday afternoon. Julius Risman, Boston violinist, was the assisting artist. The program comprised: Overture, "Jubel," Weber; symphony No. 6 ("Surprise"), Haydn; concerto for violin No. 3 in B minor, Saint-Saëns; overture-fantasy, "Romeo and Juliet," Tchaikovsky. Hadyn's symphony was read discreetly and played carefully.

Mr. Risman's performance of the concerto was characterized by energy, breadth of tone, and remarkable technique. The many difficulties of the work were conquered with apparent ease. His double-stopping was clear and clean, and in the arpeggio effects of the second movement he revealed a commendable purity of intonation. He played the adantino with warmth of feeling and careful subordination of detail to the total impression. He was secondarily admired by the orchestra and at the close the audience applauded with characteristic enthusiasm.

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WOMENS' SCHOOL OF POLITICS TO DISCUSS LEAGUE AND DEBTS

Added to the program of the School of Politics on Foreign Affairs, which opens at Radcliffe College tomorrow, are a series of three round table conferences for the purpose of carrying the enlightened opinion and other benefits derived from the school back into the local communities, and so far as possible in the limited time, developing local leadership.

These have been arranged by the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, which is conducting the school with the co-operation of Radcliffe College. They will be luncheon conferences held at noon each day in the blue room of Agassiz House. Two questions in which the United States is actively interested are to be taken up in the first day: The entrance of the United States into the Permanent Court of International Justice, and the reparations program.

To Study Propaganda

Both will be taken up practically and discussed in part in their relation to the present economic commission. This will be under the leadership of Alden G. Alley of the League of Nations Non-Partisan Association and Denys P. Myers of the World Peace Foundation. Sources of real information as distinguished from propaganda, will be discussed on the second day under the leadership of William S. Packer, an editorial writer of the Boston Globe, and Mrs. Richard H. Gorham of the Massachusetts branch of the League of Nations Non-Partisan Association.

On the third day attention will be given to ways of arousing public interest in leading questions. This will be in charge of Mrs. Walter E. Dewey, chairman of the committee on international co-operation to prevent war of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters. The round tables are under the direction of Mrs. True Worthy White of the Massachusetts League and will have the co-operation of Miss Sarah Wambaugh, international specialist.

Attendance at the round tables is by invitation and has been limited to 20. Representatives will be appointed by the Foreign Policy Association, the Massachusetts Federation of Churches, the League of Nations Non-Partisan Association, National Association of University Women, Women's Municipal League of Boston, Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, and Radcliffe College, and representatives from various local branches of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, themselves representing different sections of the State.

Large Number Present

When the school opens tomorrow it will be probably with a registration of 200 members, while 400 probably

will be in attendance. Coming so soon after the Christmas holidays registration has been slow, but already it has come from three states, Vermont and Connecticut as well as Massachusetts, and from 35 cities and towns. This will be the fifth "school" conducted by the league, the first of which was held at Radcliffe in May, 1922. The first of its kind, it called participants from many distant states as well as those near by, and registration was heavy.

Since that time the idea has been adopted by other state organizations, similar schools have been organized elsewhere, and one is to be held shortly in Rhode Island.

To assist groups and individuals in effective study of international questions, a bookshelf of carefully selected reading material has been organized and will be open to inspection during the entire period of the school. It consists of books and documentary evidence, together with information as to where the latter can be obtained, and will name other sources of correct information, and also books on methods of work that should be valuable to leaders and community workers.

Manuel Roxas, speaker of the Philippine Commission, recently arrived in the United States, and Dr. Cesare Longobardi, director of the statistical service of the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, Italy, are two notable additions to the program.

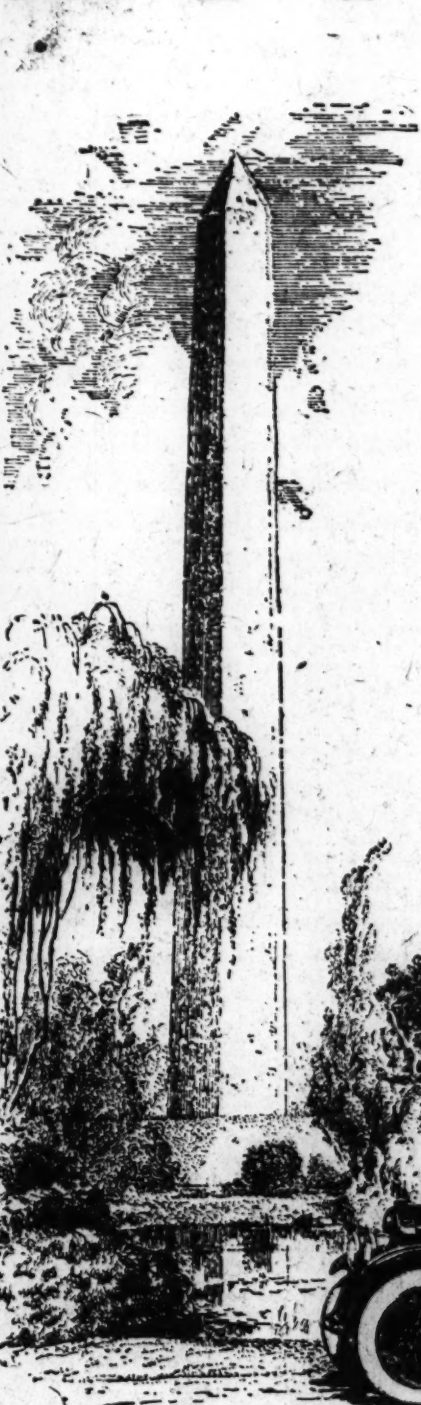
Senor Roxas will take part in the discussion Wednesday morning on "The United States in the Philippines," to be led by W. Cameron Forbes, former Governor of the Philippine Islands, who will present the side of the United States as he sees it. Senor Roxas will present the Filipino's point of view. Dr. Longobardi is to speak on Thursday, representing the work of the non-political, international organization with the authority gained by knowledge of the co-operative enterprise of the 61 members of the Institute, one of which is the United States, since 1905.

Women from 20 cities and towns of Massachusetts, and from Vermont, have enrolled for the school, and the promoters of the enterprise declare that the peak of registration is yet to be reached.

Among the expressions of approval called forth by the announcement of the complete program, that of Governor Cox has given particular pleasure. Under date of December 31 he said:

"I think you may have reason to be proud of the School for Foreign Affairs, which you are soon to open. I have looked over the program with great interest, and I hope it may be possible for me to hear some of the discussions."

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WINNING BOK PEACE PROPOSAL ASKS AMERICA TO JOIN COURT AND CO-OPERATE WITH LEAGUE

(Continued from Page 1)

ning plan will not be revealed until after the referendum, which will be early in February. The identity of the author is unknown to the members of the jury of award and the policy committee except one delegated member. The policy committee is composed of John W. Davis, Judge Learned Hand, William H. Johnston, Miss Esther Everett Lape, Nathan L. Miller, Mrs. Gifford Phipps, Mrs. Ogden Reid, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Henry L. Stimson, Melville E. Stone, Mrs. Frank A. Vanderbilt and Cornelius N. Bliss Jr.

"Many of the 22,165 plans submitted," says Mr. Bok, "were the composite work of organizations, universities, etc." He added:

A single plan often represented the views of hundreds of thousands of individuals. There were also received several hundred thousand letters which, while they do not submit plans, suggest in almost each instance a solution of the peace problem.

The jury had, therefore, before it an index of the true feeling and judgment of hundreds of thousands of American citizens. The plans came from every group in American life. Some were obviously from lifeless students of history and international law. Some were from persons who had studied little, but who have themselves seen and felt the horrors of war or who are even now living out its tragedy.

However unlike they almost all express or imply the same conviction: That this is the time for the nations of the earth to admit frankly that war is a crime and thus withdraw the legal and moral sanction too long permitted to cover the method of settling international disputes. Thousands of plans show a deep aspiration to have the United States take the lead in a common agreement to brand war in very truth an "outlaw."

The plans show a realization that no adequate defense against this situation has thus far been devised and that no international law has been developed to control it. They point out that security of life and property is dependent upon the abolition of war and the cessation of the manufacture of munitions of war. The plans show a deep aspiration to have the United States take the lead in a common agreement to brand war in very truth an "outlaw."

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THE PLAN IN BRIEF

Proposes
I. That the United States shall immediately enter the Permanent Court of International Justice under the conditions stated by Secretary Hughes and President Harding in February, 1922.
II. That without becoming a member of the League of Nations as at present constituted, the United States shall extend its present co-operation with the League and participate in the work of the League and a body of mutual counsel under conditions which:
1. Substitute moral force and public opinion for the military and economic force originally implied in Articles X and XVI.
2. Safeguard the Monroe Doctrine.
3. Accept the fact that the United States assume no obligations under the Treaty of Versailles except by Act of Congress.
4. Propose that membership in the League should be opened to all nations.
5. Provide for the continuing development of international law.

and good will; some labor to find a practicable means of dealing with the economic causes of war; some labor with adjusting racial animosities, with producing a finer conception of nationalism, etc.

Through the plans as a whole run these dominant currents:
That, if war is honestly to be prevented, there must be a right-about-face on the part of the nations in their attitude toward it; and that by some progressive agreement the manufacture and purchase of the munitions of war must be limited or stopped.
That while no political mechanism

alone will insure co-operation among the nations, there must be some machinery of co-operation if the will to co-operate is to be made effective; that mutual counsel among the nations is the real hope of bringing about the disavowal of war by the open avowal of its real causes and open discussion of them.

Finally, that there must be some means of defining, recording, interpreting and developing the law of nations.
The Jury of Award unanimously selected the plan (No. 1469) as the one

which most closely reflected several of these currents.

The purpose of the American Peace Award is thus fulfilled: To reflect in a practicable plan the dominating national sentiment as expressed by the large cross-section of the American public taking part in the award.

M. I. T. MUST RAISE \$85,000 IN TEN DAYS TO ACQUIRE NEW LAND

With 30 days still to go, the sum of \$85,000 must be raised to insure purchase of 30 acres of land west of Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, upon which option has been obtained by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Samuel Wesley Stratton, president, told some 500 hearers Saturday night at the annual dinner of the Institute Alumni Association. Dr. Stratton pointed out that T. Coleman DuPont, former United States Senator, has pledged \$125,000 to the school, on condition that a like sum be raised within one month.

"That land," President Stratton said, "will not only enable us to provide for a group of dormitories, but will make many needed improvements, of which an auditorium is among the foremost."

President Stratton also announced two new scholarships, one from the St. Louis (Mo.) Club and the other from the Worcester (Mass.) Club, both competitive and open to young men of the respective localities.

George H. Moses, United States Senator from New Hampshire, urged the necessity of a more equitable system of federal taxation.

NEW SALEM MAYOR TO ENFORCE THE LAW

SALEM, Mass., Jan. 7 (Special)—Impartial enforcement of the law was promised by George J. Bates, installed today as Mayor of Salem, in his inaugural address. "On an election issue declaring a laxity of law enforcement," said Mayor Bates, "the qualified voters gave the Mayor emphatic instruction and a new head of the department involved in the issue will be nominated in accordance with their decision."

Daniel J. Phalen, a leather worker, was made city marshal in place of Edward J. O'Leary; John Daland, city purchasing agent, and Maj. Gen. William A. Pew, city solicitor, in place of Michael L. Sullivan. Joseph B. Saunders will be the Mayor's secretary, in place of J. Frank Murphy.

PETLURA FOLLOWERS TRIED MOSCOW, Jan. 7 (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)—Six followers of Petlura, chief of the band charged with engineering pogroms in the Ukraine in 1919-20 have been sentenced to capital punishment after a trial at Zhitomir. A number of others, including two prominent offenders, Lowenitch and Reutski, were sentenced to prison.

The bandit Peralkoff confessed on the stand to leading the massacre in the village of Chernikow, in which scores were murdered, maimed or assaulted.

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13th and Mission Sts. 22nd & San Pablo SAN FRANCISCO OAKLAND

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Let this name be your guide to BETTER EATING Enjoy California's best food and service in the wholesome dining environment of Boos Bros. Cafeteria. Concentrated local food and service for the healthiest and most satisfying meals. LOS ANGELES SAN FRANCISCO CATALINA

The New Coats In splendid showing—and values that more than substantiate every report of better buying opportunities at the Paragon. Paragon Grant Ave. at Geary Street SAN FRANCISCO

Gems of fine quality only Watches by well-known makers of real time keepers. Gold jewelry, 14 karat or finer, complete variety. Silverware of distinction; many exclusive designs. Stationery, both domestic and foreign, high grade. GREETING CARDS All articles justly priced.

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EARL OF BIRKENHEAD APPEALS FOR TORY AND LIBERAL UNITY

Design Is to Keep Labor From Assuming Office—Ramsay MacDonald Has Interview With Lord Haldane

By Cable from Monitor Bureau LONDON, Jan. 7.—"If through plique, through the fugitive recollection of quarrels, already half forgotten, the men who control the fortunes of Liberalism and Conservatism prove unable to exercise the right, at once elemental and constitutional of uniting to resist the greatest political menace which has threatened the existence of this empire in all its history, then indeed their failure will have afforded the only justification for the Socialist Government that is forthcoming, for they will have shown that they are so reckless and incompetent that hardly anyone else could be more reckless or more incompetent."

With these scathing sentences the Earl of Birkenhead concludes an article in the Daily Mail today, when he makes an eleventh-hour attempt to persuade the Conservatives and Liberals to stick their differences and unite, to keep Labor out of office. A group of business men resident in H. H. Asquith's own constituency of Paisley on Saturday issued a note urging a similar course.

Political Camps Hostile So hostile continues the mutual attitude in the two political camps concerned, however, that nothing is likely to come, at least for the present, of these attempts. In the meanwhile a number of meetings were held in London during the week-end to speed the Labor members upon their way to take their places in Parliament at the momentous session which is to be opened here tomorrow. The most important was on Saturday at Edinburgh, where the occasion was also the annual conference of the Scottish division of the Independent Labor Party—an organization which hopes to play in Great Britain, a part similar to that of the Parliamentary caucus which largely influences the Labor policy in Australia. One of the resolutions passed demanded a system of state allowances for widows and orphans and for doubling the present old-age pensions for all, making them payable at 60 years of age instead of at present at 70, such pensions also to be given independently of the financial resources of the recipient.

What It Would Cost The Daily Telegraph estimates that to double the present pensions to and make them payable at 65 would alone cost £115,000,000. The whole scheme therefore might involve the expenditure of £200,000,000 annually. These extravagant proposals do not represent the views of Ramsay MacDonald, the Labor leader, and other responsible members of the party, who are now here endeavoring to frame a program for which Liberal support can be obtained.

They constitute, nevertheless, one of the greatest difficulties with which Labor is faced in endeavoring to undertake the administration of the country, since they are too intimate a part of the Labor program of the past to be altogether discarded. On his way to London, where he now is in consultation with his lieutenants behind closed doors, Mr. MacDonald broke his journey to consult Viscount Haldane upon the difficult question of Labor representation in the House of Lords.

Country Is Cabinet-Building The constitution of the Labor Government is still a subject only of surmise, though it is taken in well-informed circles that Mr. MacDonald maintains his intention of being his own foreign minister with Tom Shaw and Arthur Ponsonby, who both have some experience of overseas affairs as his chief deputies in the Foreign Office.

Lord Acton, lately British Minister in Finland, and Noel Buxton, lately chairman of the Balkan committee in the House of Commons are also named in informed circles for employment, either at home or abroad when Labor rules. George Lansbury has hitherto been another nominee for cabinet rank in the Labor administration. From the freedom of his language on Saturday at a Labor meeting at Shoreditch, where he advised the king to "keep his finger out of pie now," it became doubtful whether Mr. MacDonald, whose most urgent necessity it is to maintain discipline amongst his followers, will be able to avail himself of his services.

Arthur Henderson is in a totally different category. He has withdrawn from his candidature for Newcastle East at the next general elections, so as to remain free to contest the first suitable by-election available. He is now out of Parliament, but as an organizer of experience and moderation, to whose efforts Labor's success in the late elections is primarily due, he is bound to be taken into the Labor Government immediately a seat can be found.

GREEKS AWAIT RELEASE By Cable from Constantinople, Jan. 7.—The exchange of populations has been suspended on account of storms in the Aegean and Black seas. Twelve hundred Greek immigrants from Yedi Kozle camp are in this city, waiting for Ankara's permission to proceed to Greece. Funds are needed immediately for relief.

METAL STRIKE SETTLED BERLIN, Jan. 7.—The strike of the metal workers in Berlin has been settled. The metal workers refused to agree, several days ago, to a proposed reduction in wages, and went on strike. In retaliation, the employers locked out 130,000 men. One hundred plants in Berlin were affected.

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"Dr. Hyde and Mr. Seek" Played at Private Showing by Pi Eta Club

Rehearsals Are Jumbles of Dance, Song, Argument, and Delay—Public Performances to Begin Jan. 7

The elegant Miss Peggy stopped heavily into a chair and packed her blue ruffles none too carefully about her. Gloom masked her rose and ivory cheeks as she stared at the row of footlights before her. Then she spoke, as plaintively as her robust bass voice would let her, "That line's gotta be changed, I tell you. It's so—well—er—illogical—if you see what I mean." Peggy and her logic might have stepped right out of a Royce classroom at Harvard onto that stage.

The man she addressed replied unsympathetically. "Well, change it. We've still gotta couple o' days. You're the author. What did you write it in the first place for if logic bothers you so?"

It was a rehearsal for the Pi Eta annual show at Harvard to be given this evening for the first time publicly. An orchestra strummed and beat its way hesitatingly toward something like unity. A dozen intense young men ranged about like wolves seizing on defects in stage setting or lighting or clothes. The business manager of the show chattered something about the troublesome effects of vacations on the drama. A harassed coach surveyed his—well, if it were a musical comedy on the legitimate stage it would be called "galaxy of beauties" with ill-concealed mistrust.

He made dark forecast for the opening of the show. A corner of his mouth turned in a grin to himself as he did it.

They would clump around like football players. The modern girl may be athletic but she doesn't have to be an ox into the bargain, especially when she's wearing silks and satins and Louis X-heeled shoes. They would fish for pocket change among the organically ruffled and insist on reminding observers that they had forgotten to shave.

He grumbled and groaned and it was like the rumbling of thunder. His beauties looked wretched with their ankles turned over and their glimmering silks hanging dankly. He flew at his "simple Vermont farmers and their farmerettes" and his "fashionable ladies" with slings and arrows of a criticism intended to whip them into outraged compliance with his demands for bodily grace and speech.

It appears that for years this same coach has presided over Harvard shows, the Pudding, the Pi Eta and similar productions. It is probably where he learned patience of a sort. Certainly he appears to have learned that the road to a presentable production is often circuitous. He alternated driving his "players" with pleading sadly with two youths aloft on a platform near the ceiling to fiddle less with their wires and produce something decent between darkness and a glare of light sure to ruin any expensive complexion.

They seemed unnaturally clever at producing a red glow of light when something like pale moonlight would have been desirable.

A "costume lady" fluttered around the edges of the group watching the rehearsal and murmuring wildly to herself. "The way they handle those ruffles—and the feet—oh whatever shall I do." A youth, whose father is a Minister from a foreign Government to the United States, makes, in this year's show, a particularly mystifying "girl." The jar of his heels set a silver flower in his atrocious petunia hat quivering.

On and on went the rehearsal. The room vibrated and resounded to a dozen husky voices carolling about summer flowers and singing birds. A cry went up from the coach when the "Vermont farmers" catapulted onto the stage. Where's the cat? How can I get on without a cat in that wheelbarrow? Haven't any of you fellows loyalty enough to be a cat for the sake of this show? A slim young man, looking timid but comfortable in blue serge trousers and a varsity sweater, indicated himself as willing to become a cat for the good of the cause and forthwith hopped into the barrow to be trundled noisily onto the stage by his farmer-owner.

His day, to his inestimable delight, was brief enough, for, as from time immemorial with college musical shows, the chorus burst into song and dance and the barrow was dumped hastily into the discard of a corner. On they clumped in their "rube" dance with the voice of the coach evidently seeking to shame his charges into certain judicious changes in streaked and smeared complexions, raised in biting announcement to the lighting officials, "Not too dark—leave enough light so the audience can see the poor things—although it doesn't matter much."

They lapsed into a romantic ballad about an old-fashioned girl in a picture frame. Done to the accompaniment of a phantom procession of beauties from France and Spain and Russia. (The Pi Eta Joan of Arc is not likely ever to be met with again in history). There was a shrill demand for the "Other League of Nation" when there was a hole in the line where there ought to be a beauty. It developed that the other League of Nation was downstairs getting pinned together.

There are no sober conclusions at which to arrive from observation of a collegiate show rehearsal. Collegiate history sparkles with the hits made by this or that youth (who later doubtless became a staid banker or merchant and hid all the show pictures from his feeble family) and there is, of course, an accepted standard of excellence in college shows: "Good show girls," "Steppers," and so forth. The shows themselves remain year after year a towering monument to the repeated attempt to adapt the

"Miss Peggy" in Harvard Pi Eta Show



Charles H. Morgan 2nd

Star and One of the Authors of "Dr. Hyde and Mr. Seek"

LEADERS TO URGE MORE CO-OPERATION

New England Farm Conference Expected to Adopt Constructive Program

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 7 (Special)—The New England Farm Conference, for which the plans are already perfected, to be carried out Jan. 16 and 17 in this city, provide for addresses on farm questions of the present day by more than 20 active New England men who are qualified to give counsel on the subject. Co-operation as a solution of the New England farm situation, is expected to be the keynote of the conference.

Commissioners Gilbert and Felker of the Massachusetts and New Hampshire departments of agriculture are to be the principal figures in the conference. New Hampshire farm leaders have been convinced for some time of the soundness of Dr. Gilbert's idea that co-operative methods offer the best outlet for the farmer's endeavors, and at New Hampshire meetings held at Durham and at Manchester for the rehabilitation of agriculture, it was agreed to organize the State for co-operative farming.

The Farmers' Co-operative Marketing Association, which was started only three years ago, has a report for 1923 which shows that the business of selling farm products co-operatively into the Boston market, through this association was more than \$300,000, as compared with \$250,000 for 1922 and about \$38,000 for 1921. The only complaint that James C. Farmer, general manager, has to make about the co-operative movement is that the farmers did not ship in enough eggs at 93 cents a dozen and other products at similar fancy prices to supply the Boston demand.

Is the pendulum getting ready to swing back over the abandoned farms? Is farming once more to be the prime industry of New Hampshire? Will the old, tumble-down places that the motorist sees on every rural New England road be repaired and rejuvenated

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angularity of male youth to the necessities of feminine grace and beauty. Thereby if the ill-starred players make "good girls" their names forever after carry streamers of scornful humor attached thereto by hosts of critical friends. If they do not make good show girls or steppers they lose the undeniable prestige which even by the road of scorn, they might carry through the rest of their sober lives for having been "in the Pudding" or "Pi Eta."

But the gavotte in "Dr. Hyde and Mr. Seek" is a joy. It bears heavy imprint of today's most modern dancing and is certainly the first gavotte of its kind ever produced on any stage!

Under the direction of Mr. Brown the Studio Choral Art Society was formed, an organization made up of people in the city with trained voices. At its first concert the Choral Society demonstrated that it would become a decided asset to the musical life of the community.

Arrangements are being made for the third annual concert, to be given in the auditorium on Washington's Birthday. This organization is composed of male voices, all drawn from the Masonic order. It was organized three years ago and has developed into one of the important musical groups of the city.

The program to be given on Feb. 22 will include the shorter choral forms for male voices. There will be the setting from the large, "New World Symphony," by Dvořák; William Arms Fisher's arrangement, "Going Home"; the Neapolitan street song from Victor Herbert's operetta, "Naughty Marietta"; "The Blind Ploughman," by Clarke; Jennett's "Broadland," with the Boston Symphony Orchestra as soprano soloist this year, will assist in the program.

Choir Has 62 Voices
The Masonic choir has 62 voices and has appeared at the Masonic home at Charlton, at Tremont Temple in Boston and sang at the seventy-fifth anniversary of DeMolay Commandery, Knights Templar. The latter part of

PHI KAPPA PHI OFFICIAL RESIGNS
ORONO, Me., Jan. 7 (Special)—After serving for 26 years as an officer of Phi Kappa Phi, during which he has seen this honorary scholastic society expand from a local society with less than 50 members to a national organization with 35 chapters and an enrollment of 7918 members, Dean James S. Stevens has resigned as president-general. He will continue to serve on the executive committee, however, with the rank of past president-general.

Dean Stevens was elected registrar-general in 1897, the first year of his connection with the University of Maine as dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, and served in that capacity for 22 years. In 1819 he was elected president-general of the society, succeeding E. E. Sparks, president of Pennsylvania State College and has now retired after serving a longer term than any previous incumbent.

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Great Annual Musical Festival Planned for Lowell Auditorium

Development of a Large Organization to Include Choral Art Society and Masonic Choir Proposed

LOWELL, Mass., Jan. 7 (Special)—Arrangements are being made in this city for the development of a large musical organization that will present a musical festival next season, which will be the most elaborate symphony of its kind ever attempted in Lowell. It is proposed to make this festival an annual event each year.

Albert Edmund Brown, organizer of the new Studio Choral Art Society, which gave its first concert on Dec. 27 in Liberty Hall in Lowell's \$1,000,000 Memorial Auditorium, and who developed the Masonic choir, now in its third year, sees in the combination of the two musical organizations wonderful possibilities that will increase Lowell's reputation as a musical center.

The splendid opportunities provided in Lowell's memorial to its war heroes are an incentive to those who are engaged in the development of an appreciation of music and the presentation of entertainments and concerts of a high standard of art. In addition to the offerings of the Moses Greeley Parker lecture courses of noted lecturers and artists, which are at no cost to the people, other noted persons have been brought here at regular prices under private contracts that would not have been possible without the auditorium facilities.

Mr. Brown Instrumental
Mr. Brown has been instrumental in presenting Paderewski, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Ruth St. Denis, and others. John McCormack, Gallucci and Rachmaninoff have been under the management of John J. Donovan of Lawrence, who will present Frieda Hempel later. Albert Steiner has presented Sousa's Band, the Sistine Choir, and others.

Not only has the auditorium and its facilities provided the opportunity for Lowell people to benefit by the appearance of the world famous from outside the city, but music is being developed from within.

Under the direction of Mr. Brown the Studio Choral Art Society was formed, an organization made up of people in the city with trained voices. At its first concert the Choral Society demonstrated that it would become a decided asset to the musical life of the community.

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Last season the choir gave a concert at the Copley-Plaza in Boston for the Boston Masonic Club. It will appear at the Easter Sunday services of Pilgrim Commandery, Knights Templar, in the Memorial Auditorium.

Lowell appreciators of music are pleased with the present situation in this city and the splendid outlook for the future. Co-ordination of effort seeks not only to bring to Lowell people the best the world has to offer, but to develop from within the city the music that is without doubt here and provide facilities for the development of the artistic temperament. Those who have this definite purpose in mind are encouraged by the enthusiasm shown and the receptive mood of the people.

In making preparations for the consummation of the project of the annual musical festival, Mr. Brown intends to enlarge the membership of the Studio Choral Art Society to include the members of the Masonic choir. The vocalists will be selected with care and while at first ensemble numbers will be attempted that do not require the attention to detail and tone that the larger choral works demand, more ambitious symphonies will be in order as the musicians progress under competent instruction.

It is believed that there is a field in this city for just such a musical society as the one recently organized and with the combination proposed Lowell people may be assured of a musical feast that will be well worth their consideration.

COLLEGES TO AID STUDENT RELIEF

Harvard Union Dinner to Launch Fund Drive for Europe

In opening a campaign for \$5000 for European student relief at a dinner in the Harvard Union Building tonight, the Harvard student council is to participate in its first outside charity of the college year. The council in its report of Jan. 4 states that "has denied all requests for contributions to other outside charities because it seemed most significant and desirable for the university to confine itself to join other American colleges in the work of maintaining higher education in Europe."

Two or more representatives from each of at least 10 near-by schools and colleges as well as over 100 graduate and undergraduate students of Har-

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vard, who will work with the drive, will be among the 150 guests expected. The speakers follow: Manley O. Hudson, professor in Harvard Law School, and a member of the central committee of the Student Friendship Fund; Ralph Harlow, professor at Smith College, who only recently arrived from Smyrna; J. Henry Scattergood of Philadelphia, formerly director of the European Relief of the Society of Friends, and Raymond T. Rich, secretary of the Student Friendship Fund in the eastern district. Following organization of the drive tonight campaigns will be launched at the other colleges and schools represented.

The campaign at Harvard will be conducted by subcommittees of collectors, under F. T. Baldwin '24, the chairman of the drive. Undergraduates will canvass the dormitories on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday nights. In the graduate schools the campaign must be handled somewhat differently owing to the scattered nature of the field. There are some cases in which the collecting will be done by mail; then final returns cannot be expected before Jan. 20. Even in such cases in which room-to-room canvassing is relied upon, more time will be required by the graduate committees than by the undergraduates.

Many of the other colleges and schools plan to invite special men to talk on the situation prevailing in intellectual circles of Europe before their student bodies in assembly. Each one will conduct its campaign as its student leaders see fit, but most will have completed their work at the end of the week after the Harvard dinner.

CHILD LABOR ACTION PROPOSED
Senator John W. McCormack has filed in the Senate for M. A. O'Brien Jr., of Dorchester, a resolve memorializing Congress to amend the Constitution of the United States to limit or prohibit the labor of persons under 18 years of age. The petitioner states that twice the Supreme Court of the United States has declared federal child labor laws unconstitutional, and for that reason the Constitution should be amended to protect children against exploitation, and there should be some regulation.

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WINTER OUTINGS PROVE POPULAR

Chamber of Commerce Plans Variety of Short Trips

On the return of the first 1924 party of Boston Chamber of Commerce winter sports devotees from Winchendon, Mass., last evening, after a varied four days' program at Toy Town Tavern, Denny B. Goode, director of the tours and excursions bureau of the chamber, announced that several other outings of a like nature will radiate from the Boston Chamber in the near future.

A group under the leadership of James R. Chandler will spend the week-end of Jan. 19 in the country, probably at Toy Town Tavern, and a week later a party of 75 Woonsocket, R. I., folk, about a dozen of whom were included in Boston outings of the past two winters, will stay at the Hotel Randall in North Conway, N. H. On the last day of this month, Fred Maynard, a member of the chamber, will conduct a tour to Berlin, N. H.

"We did not plan any concerted Boston Chamber of Commerce tour this year," said Mr. Goode, "because the trips undertaken by the chamber in the recent past have become unwieldy. We should probably have had as many as 1200 registrations for a trip this winter. The small excursion plan, I believe, insures everybody getting all there is to be had out of a winter sports program."

BIG JUMP IN COKE OUTPUT
PITTSBURGH, Jan. 7.—Production of coke in the Connellsville district aggregated 12,114,340 tons, valued at \$77,374,698, in 1923, according to estimates, comparing with 8,475,900 and \$40,576,350 in the preceding year.

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EDUCATIONAL

The Women of China Emerging From High Walls of Their Homes

By GRACE THOMPSON SETON

THE deep underlying interest of all Oriental wanderers was to study the conditions of woman. Having seen what spectacular changes had developed in Egypt and Turkey and the Near East generally, I was curious to discover just how much the yeast of individualism had worked in the Far East. In China especially I sought to know how far woman had emerged from the high walls of her home. I found that her emancipation had progressed beyond examples and pioneers and was distributed so widely that she could be classified into groups, as she can be in America or Europe.

Foreign education and commercialism are responsible for this. It is the day of opportunity for the many. Chinese history gives isolated examples of remarkable women; women who wrote, or painted, or governed, from Yang Kuei-fel who played upon the lute (ch'in) or the Emperor's heart, with equal delicacy and dexterity, to the "Old Buddha," who played upon the destinies of men and painted pictures at her summer palace while her Empire crumbled away. But a Mrs. Hsiung Hsi-ling, or a Princess Roun-ling Dan, a Mrs. Folk (Lin Fung Yee) or Mrs. Nelson H. Y. Chen, a Dr. Mary Stone or a Dr. Yarnell Kin, could be products only of Occidental ideas grafted upon an Oriental stock, and, though rare in themselves, are also representative of several classes now developing in Peach Blossom Land.

There is of course, still the Flower Boat girl, twanging her lute on the placid waters of Pearl River in the Province of Kwangtung, where the gardens bloom from one Feast of Lanterns to another. And there is the "Treasure of the Inner Apartment" with laughing eyes of jet, set in ivory, whose careless glance knows only beauty, exquisite flowers, whispering fountains, sprays of perfume and clouds of incense; whose little feet pollytly totter on marble floors, in the secluded courts of a palace, while another carries her pet singing birds. Her necklace of gem gently clanks as it falls upon rich brocades, stiff with embroidery. Soft music of bells and reeds filter through the caressing air to the women of Old China. But I shall seek to reveal the new woman of the Republic, the Modern Plum Blossom of China, evolving into the teacher, philanthropist and the business woman, for the ultimate benefit of her sisters.

Educators Most Quickening
Of all the women now engaged in professional work in China, the educators are among the most quickening. We have seen how the Chinese woman is emerging through education and training from the household prisoner, and even slave, to the social and economic independent. She soon will be rivaling the erstwhile maiden aunt of the Western world, who is making anywhere from \$1500 to \$25,000 a year and not darning anybody's stockings—not even her own.

By becoming teachers and educators and entering the business field they sought to quicken the dulled mind and show the way to independence; while through social service, organized charity and philanthropy they have helped to arouse the downtrodden spirit to a realization of the happier conditions of a new age.

To generalize upon such widely divergent cities as Peking, in the north, Shanghai in the middle, and Canton in the south is not like stating conditions in Boston, Philadelphia and Jacksonville, but rather like discussing Montreal, New York and Mexico City; the self-interest is as complete and the intellectual distances between them almost as wide. Ancestor worship has made the family, and not the State, all important, and the lack of rapid, interprovincial communication, either physical or mental—there are few railroads or telegraph lines—has created a local isolation undisturbed by anything that the mysterious "grapevine telegraph" has not deemed important.

Therefore, when one can find similar conditions in these three great Chinese cities it is fair to assume that the development is national.

It has been stated that about one tenth of China is Christianized. I cannot vouch for the truth of this, but from personal observation, I would place the number of Christians among the new women at nearly 60 per cent, while among the professions alone it is possibly even higher.

Typical
The curriculum of the Keen School carries through the lower and upper primary and the middle school, four years each. About 200 girls attended during 1922-23. Its sessions last from the middle of September for nine months with occasional holiday. It costs about \$75 gold per year to place a girl in this boarding school. The clothing and equipment may cost \$50 more. Although some of the merchant class are very wealthy, money is scarce in the majority of homes, but it would seem as though the privilege of education for the daughters should be within the reach of the many.

Among the rules and regulations of the Keen School are some which indicate social customs differing from the Western ones, such as early and involuntary marriage. Two rules are: "Married women are received as day pupils and a limited number by special arrangement may be received as

boarders" and it is requested that there be no marrying during the school term as it is disruptive. Another rule, relating to costume, "The school costume is a gray jacket of 'ai huo pu' for cold weather, (this is a cotton cloth of gray, wadded with cotton and lined with light blue) and white for summer with trousers of black. School clothing should be of cotton; silk and satin and the wearing of jewelry is discouraged."

In Peking I met an interesting group of young women, alert and capable teachers of the new generation. The Misses Dan-Ying Hsueh, Tao' Ling and Ruth Yong were three of them. Their outlook is broad and they are eager to help toward better times for women and for their country generally.

Valiant Advance

Indeed, as I review the human scroll of intelligent, often erudite, young women I met in China, their kindly qualities, their sane and steadfast attitude toward life, their vision of the sorrows and needs of the oncoming generation expressing itself in so many activities, I feel a respect and admiration amounting almost to reverence for this valiant advance guard of the women marching forward to the degrading, or intolerable, conditions rendered sacrosanct by the centuries.

Miss Alice M. Chow, president of the Equal Rights Woman's Association of Peking, told me with satisfaction that a feminine league for equal rights had been formed by an enterprising group in Chekiang Province, and that they had already obtained the vote and the right to hold office in the Government of Chekiang Province. Again the Changsha Women's Union, contending for better legal status, sent a delegate to defend women's rights to the Committee for Revision of the Hunan Provincial Constitution and eloquently fought several issues to so favorable a conclusion in face of the opposing party, that Mrs. Wong Chong Kuo was actually elected to the Hunan Provincial Legislature.

In fact, "votes for women" arrived 10 years ago with the other Republic of China. There was even a woman legislator in Peking, and Mrs. Lau Sum Chi was the first of two women elected to sit in the House of Representatives at Canton. This was the result of a parade of several hundred students who gathered in a mass meeting and demanded equal rights for voting, for education, and for holding office.

Of the many progressives in Shanghai should be noted Mrs. George C. Hsu, president of the Woman's Rights Society and founder of a law school for women, and Mrs. T. C. Chu, the principal organizer of the Chinese Women's Club. Happily married, with charming children, their gracious, wise personalities hold no trace of the militant. Yet their contribution to the forward-looking interests of the community are effective and far-reaching.

As one reads the articles in which sociological subjects are freely discussed by the young women writers of China, one realizes to what an extent the gap is being bridged, between the East and the West. The thinking of the woman has become articulate and rebellious.

Sacrifice
Miss S. Kai, Miss T. On and Miss C. R. Chow are a few of the many who speak with the spirit of martyrs. In "Old Fashioned Girls in China: Their Ways of Seeking Pleasure and Happiness" we find another voice, that of Miss W. S. Ho, crying in the wilderness of feminine subjection. After dealing with various ideals of happiness the writer says:

The whole life of a Chinese woman is indeed wasted in a pitiful way. Her early years of merry chasing at the heels of her parents, her middle years of housekeeping under the rule of her husband, and her latter years of religious worship at the feet of Buddha, represent all the activities of her entire life. Is this not pitiful?

Now is the time to call the attention of Chinese women to the gloomy and unwholesome aspects of their social life. They should immediately be brought to the full realization that they constitute a nucleus of society, and that as such they should fully co-operate and insist on their right of co-operation with men for the advancement of the general social welfare. It is only through a diffusion of new learning and new knowledge, accompanied by an elevation of their thoughts and the enlightenment of their vision, that they can be awakened to the fullest sense of their responsibility.

From the Commercial Press in Shanghai comes the English student, which has a monthly circulation of about 10,000 copies. It contains a woman's section published in English. The Ladies' Journal, which is printed in Chinese, has a circulation of 7000 and is the medium for a steady flow of literature dealing with the woman's movement and publishes many articles on marriage.

Among the many young newspaper women in Shanghai is Miss Sien Ying Frances Yan, editor of the Ching Hua Times, who says the thing that interests her most is "to declare my opinion in any publication in regard to the improvement of family and society," while Miss Hsueh Wan Ying is an author not yet 22, who has been writing short stories nearly four years.

The power of the pen has been added to the cause of woman's emancipation and it is no pale tracing that



Upper Left—Mrs. Folk (Lin Fung Yee) of Canton, Head of Chu Chup Sun School for Girls

Upper Right—Girl Scouts of China Center—Mrs. W. K. Chung (Funglin C. Chung), Wife of Vice-President of Canton Christian College, and an Active Welfare Worker

Lower Right—Miss Edith Pang (Pang Yun H'iang) Dean of Mary Porter Gamewell School for Girls, Peking

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Also one finds the Social Woman, like Mme. Roun-ling Dan, who was Mistress of Ceremonies for Madame Li Yuan-hung while her husband was President of the Republic; the Philanthropist, such as Mme. Hsiung Hsi-ling, a woman of marked executive ability, who with her husband, a former Premier, is conducting an interesting educational experiment in the Western Hills of Peking; the Welfare Worker, represented by Mrs. Sun Yat-sen, who has organized many relief measures for factory and laboring women; and the Business Woman, Mrs. Nelson H. Y. Chen, being a prominent woman banker, head of the

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West Newton, Mass. Special Correspondence

THE Latin teacher knew, when she stepped into the recitation room of her favorite freshman class, that for once at least she was persona non grata with them. Spring was in the air; a sweet, lazy breeze came playing through the open windows with the sunshine. Besides, the baseball season was on—absorbingly interesting. No, Latin was not the subject nearest their hearts at the present moment. Some pretended not to know that their teacher had entered and kept on talking to their neighbors; others moved half round, scuffling impatient feet.

The teacher waited, a lurking sympathy in her thought for this class who so seldom failed her. The vision of the coming final examinations steeled her purpose, however, and urged her to force upon this unwilling class the forms of the lesson, at least. Suddenly, as she stood waiting for the last delinquent to stop buzzing to the boy across the aisle and fasten rebellious eyes upon her, an early bluebird trilled so invitingly from outside the window that the whole class groaned in contemplation.

Now it was her custom to spend the first 10 minutes in some form of drill on the vocabulary to be used in the day's lesson and supposedly studied the night before. The class knew by heart all the usual forms of drill and this morning all seemed equally distasteful.

Then the teacher, studying the situation, had an inspired idea. "John, Mary, Jim," she chose, "take places in a row at the front of the room."

The wondering children obeyed the new command, while the rest came to attention.

Thoroughly Awakened
"John," continued the teacher, when the trio had come to rest in the required position, "you are the subject of a Latin sentence, Jim is the verb, and Mary, the object. Can you arrange yourselves in proper Latin order?"

There was a moment of hesitation, then Jim slipped out from the middle and took his place at the end of the sentence, looking with smiling eyes at the teacher for support of his act.

She turned to the class, "Do you all agree?" Nodding heads bobbed assent and smiling interest began to appear.

The teacher then gave an English sentence of three words, using the day's vocabulary and after a moment given for thought, asked the Latin sentence to speak. The subject and object conducted themselves correctly, but the verb remained mute with a look that seemed to say, "Well, I'm

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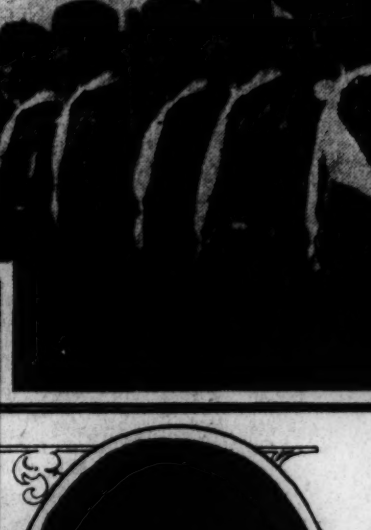
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To Reduce Number of School Holidays

IN CALLING upon cities and towns to reduce the number of school holidays each year, the New Hampshire Board of Education takes a step that is calculated to eliminate a source of much educational waste. While there is likely to be objection in many quarters to the suggestion that the schools should be kept open on such days as Memorial Day and Washington's Birthday, when patriotic exercises could take the place of the routine work, the general purpose enunciated by the state board will be widely approved, especially in view of the statement that in some districts as many as 37 half days a year are lost to the pupils. In 15 districts the average time lost is 30 or more half days, in 96 districts the loss is between two and three weeks, and in seven other districts the loss is only from six to nine half days.

Many of New Hampshire's "no-school" days are caused by bad weather. Therefore, it is recommended that the calendar for school terms be so arranged as to avoid the weeks when the most severe weather is expected, and when transportation is often impossible. A model schedule, which has been prepared, gives a series of short vacations, with the school weeks containing but three of the nine holidays usually observed. The chief advantage of this plan is not that it saves four or five days for the school, but that it eliminates four or five interrupted weeks.

After all, the full consequences of a school holiday are not felt until the day after. Monday is notoriously the hardest day in the week for teachers, who often speak of the day following an irregular "no-school" day as a double Monday. The week in which a holiday occurs is so badly broken as to make consistent and continuous instruction virtually an impossibility.

School visiting, hitherto haphazard and consequently not always contributory to the general educational welfare, is to be systematized in New York. At present each teacher is allowed three days a year to visit other schools. Under the proposed arrangement there is a possibility that the time allotted to all teachers in a certain department may be totaled, if the occasion arises, given to one teacher, who will thus be enabled to devote herself steadily and efficiently to the investigation of a subject in which presumably the whole department is interested.

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stiff literal translation, relented somewhat, the boyish blue eyes looked so distressed. "Can anyone turn 'very quickly' into an English phrase that would follow the Latin more closely?"

The Quiet Boy

"With great speed," prompted the quiet boy from the rear of the room. "Magna cum celeritate," fairly shouted the small boy, recognizing the word "celeritas" as the translation for speed and overjoyed to be able to show he had studied his home lesson.

"Tamen adiecit," continued the teacher.

"Now we will listen to the Sentence once more, and then we will see who can translate it back into English."

The class sat up. The Sentence spoke again.

"The soldiers built the tower very quickly, however," carefully translated shy Sue.

"Yes," said the teacher, turning to the Verb, "adiecit" does mean 'built,' and I think I said 'completed.'"

"You did," replied the Verb, proudly.

"But I do not think we have had the verb for 'complete,' and you said if we could not think of just the word to use always to use the best word we could think of, and I thought 'completed' meant 'built' there."

"You showed good common sense," encouraged the teacher. "I do not think we have had a word yet whose first meaning is 'to complete,' but we shall have soon. I intended you should use 'aedifico,' which means to build to completion and so, in a special sense, to complete."

The delinquent Jim here thought he saw

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of Orders and Returns Are
Causing Much Loss

HAVERHILL, Mass., Jan. 7 (Special)—Shoe manufacturers in this city propose to inaugurate a country-wide movement for remedying the practice of cancelling orders and returning large consignments of shoes on various pretexts which manufacturers generally assert would not hold if steps were to be taken to test them out in the courts.

Shoe manufacturers here say that this practice, confined to a comparatively small class of buyers, is causing a great annual loss in the aggregate and the failure of many firms. Leaders among the manufacturers here propose a national movement in the shoe industry for a trade adjustment that shall end present methods of cancellation of orders and return of goods.

As illustrative of the methods, local manufacturers declare that this class of buyers base their excuses for the return of orders on such claims as late shipment if the shoes are received but a day beyond the contract time; that the shoes are not up to sample, which the manufacturers say is an easy thing to claim; that shoes do not wear, even when the shoes are of such a grade that the manufacturer cannot give such a guarantee, and that they are of inferior workmanship and poor material when such claims are not justified.

That some concerted action may be the result of the agitation here is not a remote possibility. It is a phase of the shoe industry about which the general public knows little and which would not be permitted in some other lines of commercial activity. Not all of the concerns in this city have gone out of business because of shoe troubles alone, but some of the most reputable houses with excellent organizations have retired from the field because of practices among the shoe buyers.

WATER SUPPLIED AT \$8 A HOUSE

Manchester's Service Said to Be
Unequaled in New England

MANCHESTER, N. H., Jan. 7 (Special)—An instance of successful public operation of a public utility is seen in the 1923 report of the Manchester Water Works which will be made public this week. The Water Works supplies the highest quality of water at the lowest cost to the consumer, no expense to the taxpayers and, according to the officials in greater per capita quantity than in any city of corresponding size in the New England states.

In 1923 the debt incurred in construction of the works was all liquidated excepting \$50,000, which probably will be paid this year. After that, the plant may be operated for revenue to the city or the surplus may be counteracted by a further reduction in the remarkably low price of \$8 per house per year, which now prevails for the service furnished. This rate is regardless of the size of the house or the number of occupants. Factories and other large consumers are charged 10 cents per hundred cubic feet, with no charge on meter service.

Consumption for household use last year amounted to 2,277,000,000 gallons and practically no limit is placed on householders, good pure water being as free as air, practically speaking. Besides laying thousands of feet of new water mains, the revenues even at \$8 per house were not only sufficient to reduce the debt, pay all interest charges, and supply a sinking fund, but there was also enough to carry on a reforestation policy on the shores of Massachusetts Lake, the source of supply. Six hundred thousand trees have already been set out on the public lands adjoining the source of supply.

EX-KING TO RETURN
GENEVA, Jan. 5.—Ex-King Ferdinand of Bulgaria has been granted permission to return and reside in his former kingdom, whence he fled shortly after his abdication in 1918, the Geneva Tribune says. The request, made by the ex-monarch, stated that he "desired to end his days in Bulgaria as a private citizen, willing to accept all measures of police surveillance imposed."

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DRYS NOT UPSET BY COOLIDGE BILL

Only Dragging Red Herring
Over Trail, Says Mr. Davis

A bill drafted and sent to Washington for presentation in House and Senate by Louis A. Coolidge, prominent wet leader, member of the state branch of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, and candidate for the Republican nomination for senator, which couples a demand for enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment with a demand for the enforcement of the Fifteenth Amendment, "is simply another effort to mix an extraneous issue into the dry law fight," Arthur J. Davis, regional superintendent of the state Anti-Saloon League, said today.

The proposed bill provides the same fines and penalties for violation of the dry law as does for violation of the law granting suffrage to colored voters.

"It is surprising to find Mr. Coolidge, an out-and-out wet, favoring enforcement of the dry law in any circumstances," said Mr. Davis. "He is obviously seeking to link up the hostility felt in some parts of the country to one provision of the Constitution with the liquor interests' hostility to the closing of saloons. Such efforts to amalgamate opposition from many quarters against the dry law, and to confuse the issue, have been frequent in the past. At first wets sought to commit dry advocates to support of so-called 'dry laws,' censorship, and the like. This is only another red herring to draw across the track."

"However drys may feel individually on other controversial matters, their support of the Eighteenth Amendment is not affected, and they will not let the real issue be dodged."

CITIZENS START DRIVE IN CHICOPEE

Affidavits Followed by Raids on
Five Resorts

CHICOPEE, Mass., Jan. 7 (Special)—Conditions in this city in relation to illegal traffic in liquors were denounced by William M. Forgrave as the worst he had met with anywhere in the central-western district of the Anti-Saloon League of Massachusetts, at mass meetings held last night in the Methodist churches of the Falls and Center.

Affidavits were read from investigators for the Chicopee Ministerial Association, describing liquor selling and telling of hoarding of liquor for police protection. On Saturday five resorts were raided by 12 federal enforcement agents brought from Springfield, Worcester and Lowell, on warrants issued on evidence gathered in the investigation by the ministers.

In addressing the meetings, Superintendent Forgrave said that the investigators had been at no trouble to obtain evidence in this city, and that persons in charge at resorts visited were free in telling of large quantities of liquor disposed of, as they alleged, under police protection. He said the real blame rested on the taxpayers and voters.

Following Mr. Forgrave's remarks resolutions were offered to the audience for signatures, and were signed by more than half of those in attendance. The resolutions declared a belief that the most stringent measures for law enforcement ought to be used here, that the efforts of the ministers should be backed by a committee of laymen, and that where convictions are obtained for violations the judge of the court ought to use the most drastic penalty at his disposal.

CITIZENS MAY RUN RAILWAY
GREENFIELD, Mass., Jan. 7 (Special)—A committee was appointed today by the selectmen to confer with a committee of the Turners Falls Board of Trade relative to a movement to operate the Greenfield-Turners Falls division of the Connecticut Valley Street Railway after its operation under the existing receivership ceases in the near future. It is estimated the line could be bought and put in fair running order for \$40,000.

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SMALLER SCHOOL BOARD ADVOCATED

Providence Committee of 30
Members Held to Hinder
Efficient Work

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 7 (Special)—The conviction that the school governing body of Providence is so large as to be inefficient has grown to such an extent that more than half the membership of the committee is willing to legislate itself out of office in order to have a small and more efficient force of administration. The committee, consisting of 30 members, is said to be the largest in the country. Canvass of the school committee members shows that 18 school committeemen and school committeewomen are in favor of its abolition.

The opinions of the members of the committee are expressed irrespective of political affiliation, indicating that educational efficiency is paramount to party warfare.

The sentiment toward abolition of the present large board is shown to be even more concrete in the statement that a majority of the committee members from seven of the city's 10 wards favor its discontinuance.

The opinion is general among the members who are quoted as favoring the diminution of the school governing board that efficiency cannot be expected to be gained under present conditions. With so many members holding voting power on subjects of vital importance and so many views diverging on local and political interests it is held to be impossible to expect the present majority to coincide without protracted deliberation at any rate. This, it is pointed out, is often costly and leads to a makeshift condition of affairs. It is also said to deprive subordinate executives of the spirit of initiative, because of their knowing whether they will be supported by the school committee or not.

The attitude of a majority of the school committee is fraught with hopeful significance from the fact that reduction of the size of the committee, advocated by educators for years, is felt to be bound to be one outcome of the survey soon to be made of the educational situation here. Dr. George D. Strayer of Columbia University has been retained with the facilities of the bureau of educational research of the college of education to make this survey, starting within the coming week.

A spirit of co-operation on the part of the school committee is manifest in another direction, when with the announcement that school building plans will be held in abeyance until they have the approval of Dr. Strayer and his organization.

MOTORISTS FAVOR JAIL FOR DRINKERS

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 7 (Special)—First returns from the questionnaires sent to its members by the Safe Driving Club, shows that it is the general opinion that the drunken automobile driver is a specific case for the courts and should be drastically dealt with.

Thirty-five of eighty motorists, answering the questions, declare that fines as correctives for driving cars while intoxicated are absurdities and have no restraining force. Forty-two members advocate jail sentences of from one to thirty days for first offenders, while 10 of this number urge the imposition additionally of a fine. Most of the replies contain constructive plans for dealing with the menace. More than 900 members of the club are yet to be heard from.

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WOMEN TO QUERY OFFICE SEEKERS

Affiliated Societies Seek Informa-
tion on Wet and Dry Views

Massachusetts candidates for election as delegates to both the Republican and Democratic national conventions, the United States Senate and the House of Representatives within a few weeks are to be asked by the State Council of the affiliated societies of Patriotic Dames, the Dames of Malta and the Loyal Order of Orange Women, as well as various other clubs and societies, just where they stand on the upholding and strict enforcement of the prohibition laws, the entry of the United States into the World Court and the joining of the League of Nations, or some other league designed to reduce wars to the minimum.

Reports were received at the meeting of the State Council from many of the affiliated organizations in various parts of the State, and these all showed that the women in the civic and special clubs are becoming more and more interested in the conduct of government—national, state, and municipal.

Because of the outspoken interest in questions of the day, the State Council began shaping plans for a year of intensive educational and political activity. The committee on administration of government, together with the committee on registration and naturalization, are both developing plans of a most practical and far-reaching character.

The message of Governor Cox to the Legislature as well as the addresses of Frank G. Allen, president of the Senate, and B. Loring Young, speaker of the House of Representatives, were discussed as well as the possibilities for constructive legislation during the present session of the State Legislature.

LEATHER COMBINE TO INCREASE SALE TO JAPAN IS PLAN

In connection with the repeated assertion that the leather industry of the United States needs a greater foreign outlet, Lynn W. Meekins, New England district manager of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, announced today that immediate cultivation of the Japanese market is recommended to American leather exporters by representatives of the bureau who recently have returned from Japan.

The call in Japan is for sole, calf and kip upper goat and kid patent and upholstery leather, he says. It is said that a combination of New England tanners producing noncompetitive lines might be arranged to the advantage of all, in sending of a representative to Japan to stimulate the sale of these items, providing that the requirements of the market in quality and price can be met. Firms interested may obtain details at the Boston office of the bureau in the Custom House Tower.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE
American Telephone & Telegraph Company has notified its employees that after Feb. 1 the price of stock sold to them will be \$118 a share, instead of \$115, as hitherto.

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NEW AROOSTOOK SHERIFF NAMED

Governor Baxter Appoints For-
mer Holder of Office to Suc-
ceed Edmund W. Grant

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 7 (Special)—"Aroostook county is going to have honest enforcement," said Gov. Percival P. Baxter this afternoon in announcing the appointment of Martin Lawlis, a former sheriff, to the office made vacant by the resignation of Sheriff Edmund W. Grant.

"After talking with representative citizens," said the Governor, "I have concluded to appoint former Sheriff Martin Lawlis, one of the best sheriffs that Aroostook ever had. Sheriff Lawlis was not a candidate for the appointment. He was surprised when I invited him to call to see me at the court house, and only after my impressing upon him that it was his duty to accept the position, did he finally consent."

"He has the confidence of the people and takes the position for one year only. He will not be a candidate in the primaries. The gentlemen who are to be candidates in June now have a clear field to themselves, unimpeded by the appointment I have made."

The Governor continued: "Many sensational statements are being made in connection with the recent Aroostook conspiracy cases. It has been publicly alleged that I am to ask for the resignation of certain public officials. The publication of such manufactured rumors that reflect upon the character of these officials, or upon private citizens or other public officials is wrong and to be deplored."

"In regard to granting immunity to witnesses who turned state's evidence, as previously stated, I believe that the State should recognize the immunity granted by the United States officials. "As long as I am Governor, I shall fight for the prohibitory law, regardless of the abuse that comes from the liquor interests and their friends in high and low places. Such attacks give strength to a man fighting in a good cause. The recent disclosures have caused a moral awakening that will produce wholesale results in Maine, and conscientious public officials throughout the State soon will feel the effect of an ever increasing public sentiment for law enforcement and law obedience."

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TWILIGHT TALES

Elvira's Trip to the Grist Mill

ONE day while Elvira was still in Denmark, she wandered around her Grandpa's farm, uncertain what to do next. She was too young to go to school, though the other children in the neighborhood went. She was just beginning to feel a wee bit lonesome, when she thought she would go to the barn to see if anything of interest was happening there. She found Grandpa Jensen, busy putting his team to a wagon which was loaded with grain sacks. Elvira began to feel hopeful.

"Where are you going, Grandpa?" she inquired.

"To the grist mill, Elvira," he replied. Grandpa and Grandma Jensen had divided Elvira's name between them. Grandpa had taken the first portion and called her "Ellie," while Grandma used the second part, calling her "Vee."

"What is a grist mill, Grandpa?" asked Elvira, and continued in the same breath: "May I go with you?"

"My Ellie's questions so often come in twins," teased Grandpa; and then he replied: "A grist mill grinds the grain into bran or flour, and you may go with me."

"Goody," cried Elvira, while she ran into the house for her heavy coat. "Grandma," she called, "I need my coat. I am going with Grandpa on the sack wagon."

"On the sack wagon," laughed Grandpa. "You are going to the mill, then?"

Half an hour's drive brought them to the mill. There was a brisk wind, so the sails of the windmill were spinning around merrily and there was a humming from the machinery as the grinding proceeded.

The miller was a good friend of Grandpa's, who met them at the door and, as he lifted Elvira down, he said: "I know this little American lady wants to learn all about grist mills today." He held her at arm's length, and Elvira looked down at him as if she thought that strange. Then he bent down and whispered in her ear:

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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Wagnerian Opera Company
Exhibits a Rare Soprano

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—The Wagnerian Opera Company, appearing at the Manhattan Opera House, made the profoundest impression on me of any artist I have heard in all my listening of the past week. Why, considering the sophistication I may be presumed to have a constant guest at the performances which the musical managers set forth here, I should be more taken with the efforts of an obscure singer in a transient opera troupe, I cannot easily explain. But such is the case, and I may as well frankly say so. In the representations which the company gave the first week of their visit, Mme. Genter-Fischer seemed to me to make an extraordinary achievement, interpreting the rôle of the countess in "The Marriage of Figaro" one evening and that of the title character in "Julius" the next. She has confirmed every favorable notion I entertained of her abilities on those two occasions, and she has furnished grounds for still further admiration, by her study of the part of Myrtole in "Die Toten Augen" and of the part of Senta in Wagner's "The Flying Dutchman," this week.

For some reason, I have always had a high esteem for opera companies that endeavor seriously to win the approval of the public and that only partially made out to do so. It always has looked to me like an awful waste of artistic energy for a group of persons to present opera competently and have but a small turnout at the show. It has reminded me of the days when railroad officials used to equip their lines with liberal traveling accommodations, only to see people prefer to stay at home. Mme. Genter-Fischer and her fellow-Wagnerians are proving, apparently, to be an opera company of the sort that I mean. And she, in my view, is distinguishing herself among her associates as a worker in behalf of success. If the empty cars the company is hauling ever fill up, it will be largely, I believe, owing to her. An obscure artist, perhaps, now, Mme. Genter-Fischer, with her strong, lifelike portrayals, will come out, I trust, into the light. With her vocal warmth, vigor and sincerity, she may be the force—and I hope she will be—that will make this transient troupe permanent.

Borowski's "Youth"

Numerous comments I could make on what the Germans have done and what they have done it. But besides what I have said, I could scarcely do more than repeat in regard to their two productions, "Der Burgemeister" (night of Jan. 1), and "Die Toten Augen" (night of Jan. 3), what a reviewer for The Christian Science Monitor has lately said of them in Chicago; while I could do no more in regard to "Tristan and Isolde" (night of Jan. 2), "Walküre" (afternoon of Jan. 3), "Lohengrin" (night of Jan. 4), and "The Flying Dutchman" (afternoon of Jan. 5) than note that they presented them with all the enthusiasm and authenticity that could be desired. Mr. Lattermann, baritone, I consider to have offered a remarkably good example of characterization in the rôle of the husband of Myrtole in "Die Toten Augen." Mr. Knoch I account as having done admirably as conductor in the matinee of "The Flying Dutchman."

An orchestral piece, a fantasy-verture, "Youth," by Felix Borowski, I heard played at a concert of the Philharmonic Orchestra, under the direction of Henry Hadley, on the evening of Jan. 5. The work, without any question, possesses an energy and a vitality that suits its title. It sounded to me especially well scored in the departments of the strings and the brasses, where the ideas of action and mastery seemed to be expressed. It sounded less strong in the woodwind department, where reverie and meditation seemed to prevail. The composer, I should say, is more given to thinking in terms of broad harmonies and general sonorities than in those of solo melody. His idiom is in his own and is of today, though it is in no way fantastically individual or modern. The mood of his work is cheerful, the structure clear. "Youth" should stand a good chance of gaining a place in the orchestral repertory and holding it.

Heifetz-Casals-Hofmann
Three musicians of high renown I have had the privilege of hearing: Jascha Heifetz, violinist, in Carnegie Hall, with Isidor Achron as accompanist, on the afternoon of Jan. 1; Pablo Casals, violoncellist, at the Town Hall, with Edouard Gendron as accompanist, this afternoon; and Josef Hofmann, pianist, at Carnegie Hall, this evening. Anybody should declare to me that these three are the first men of the day at their respective instruments I should make no attempt to dispute the contention. Mr. Heifetz long ago proved himself the perfect mechanic; and he was held by some persons more in awe, I fancy, than in esteem on that account. But he has lately grown into something more than an executant. He used to stand apart from his listeners as a virtuoso and astonish them. He can now approach them as a human being and express their emotions. Accordingly, his playing of the Rondo Capriccioso, by Saint-Saëns, and of the air on the G string, by Beach, on this occasion disclosed to me technical brilliance that I could momentarily marvel at, and a mature sentiment besides that I can long ponder upon. Strange, though, I can make almost the same observations of Casals and Hofmann that I can of Heifetz. Only a few years ago I thought more of

Rudolf Ganz Conducts
Los Angeles Orchestra

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 29 (Special Correspondence).—Rudolf Ganz, pianist and conductor of the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra, appeared in the dual rôle of soloist and guest-director with the Philharmonic Orchestra. The Tchaikovsky B-flat minor concerto received a triumphant performance. He electrified the public and accompanying ensemble directed with great finesse by Walter Henry Rothwell, who yielded the baton to him for all the purely orchestral selections: "Carnaval Romain" by Berlioz, Beethoven's Eighth Symphony and the Prelude to Wagner's "Mastersingers of Nuremberg."

Singular instances of guest-conducting are hardly fair tests to summarize the ability of a director, especially if only two days' rehearsals preceded the concert. As was to be expected, Mr. Ganz's manner of directing is of the same eminent musicality, vigorous directness and sincerity, the same excellent sense of style that enhance his piano playing. His phrasing is well rounded out, though his beat may be seemingly brief, his gestures laconic in a measure. Ganz may have restricted himself for the sake of clarity, in view of his short acquaintance with the ensemble. There always prevailed graceful poise which made for good blending, although the performance as a whole suffered from lack of nuance. Interpretatively Conductor Ganz may be regarded as a purist in style. One feels that he always considers pure mount the poetry of the music as conceived by the composer, as for instance in his tempi, or in playing the Beethoven symphony without increasing the woodwind or brass instruments beyond the number of players prescribed in the score. There was an element of the academic, the traditional, in his style. The conductor undoubtedly would direct with a certain abandon at home.

The "Mastersingers" Prelude was opened by Mr. Ganz with a solemn breadth, not to say slowness of tempo, as one hears it occasionally from the pit in German opera houses. This proved pleasing, but the same tempo adopted again in the canon played by the woodwind instruments seemed inopportune and not in the spirit of this episode. The finale, however, closed with a good climax, the brasses in golden splendor, yet appropriately restrained from brassiness. That Mr. Ganz should have chosen so delicate and to the casual hearer none too effective symphony, also the rather naïve Berlin sprays as his entire deportment on the conductor's stand, for absolute freedom from the desire to win laurels cheaply. That he succeeded in distinguished manner, however, must be credited also to the excellency of the Philharmonic Orchestra as an ensemble, so thoroughly grounded and made pliable by Mr. Rothwell.

Pablo Casals Soloist
at a Hallé Concert

MANCHESTER, Eng., Dec. 8 (Special Correspondence).—The real music-lover the annual visit of Pablo Casals to the Hallé concerts is always a red-letter night, no matter what the music played. Casals has the art to transmute the secondary music, and most of it is secondary, of the cello into gold. On Thursday last he led

the big concertos alone because he was engaged to play the solo part in Strauss' "Don Quixote," the piece de résistance in the program. It is not exactly a great part for a soloist, but previous hearings by Carl Fuchs and Clyde Twilveltree had not prepared one for the heights of fantasy or the depths of pathos that Casals evoked from it. Frank Park, the leading violin player of the Hallé Orchestra, made quite a good foil to the Don in his playing of the Sancho Panza music, and the orchestra was by turns forcible and tender, and made a good and satisfying background to the adventures of the Knight of the Woeful Countenance.

Such an orchestral composition is bound by the nature of the case to be episodic, but there is infinitely more of human nature and of musical significance, as regards what Swinburne called the logic of the imagination, in "Don Quixote" than in the newer "Alpine Symphony." It is true that in

Robeson and the conductor back for repeated bows until the whole orchestra was finally cued to its feet.

Mrs. Robeson, who now lives in Cleveland, but who was for 10 years a member of the contralto roster at the Metropolitan Opera House, was in excellent voice. Following her magnificent portrayal of the Liebesold, she sang Brünhilde's Immolation from "Götterdämmerung," with a splendid investiture of dramatic gesture and beauty of tone worthy of the greatest Wagnerian singers of the day. Her luscious rich voice soared to great heights as she sang the tempestuous soprano passages like a clarion call, giving the impression of a lifetime of Wagnerian singing. The aria "Righteous God" from "Rienzi" was given with convincing eloquence and nobility.

Other numbers included the overture to "The Flying Dutchman" and Siegfried's Funeral Music from "Götterdämmerung."



"Market, Douarnenez." From Drawing by William B. Hazelton

"Don Quixote" Strauss forsakes his usual quest of the heroic and spends himself in an effort to depict failure; but, in the original of Cervantes and in the musical setting of Strauss also, the failure is a magnificent failure.

In the second half of the program, Casals played an old concerto of Boccherini which he made into a thing of beauty, and, afterward, yielding to the demand for an encore, played Bach's Suite in C for Violoncello alone as only he can play it. Gustav Holst's "Original Suite 'Beni Mor'" also found a place in the program and showed not only that Holst can handle the picturesque in description but that he is possessed of poetic sensibility, a much rarer thing.

Annual Wagner Program
by Cleveland Orchestra

CLEVELAND, Dec. 27 (Special Correspondence).—The annual pair of Wagnerian concerts in the Cleveland Orchestra's subscription series have been outstanding occasions of the local concert seasons during the last four years. The first of the Wagnerian programs was given tonight with Nikolai Sokoloff conducting, and with Lila Robeson, mezzo-soprano, as soloist.

Sokoloff brought to his orchestra and program a tense and powerfully dramatic dynamic tonight, and the musicians were alertly sensitive to his every intention. The Cleveland conductor possesses a profound and deep-seated sensitivity to the dramatic utterances of Richard Wagner. In his capacities to speak in the Wagnerian language he finds his surest expression—in the heroic, the poignant, the gorgeous colors of paganism or the high austeries of reverent and blessed moments—in fact, in all of the expressions above or beyond the placidity of an evenly flowing stream of life—here he speaks with conviction and surety. The glowing colors in the Bacchanale from "Tannhäuser" surged into a structure of light and sound under his baton and when the final whisper in the Liebesold from "Tristan and Isolde" vanished in an instant when one could not tell when there was sound and when there was silence, there was an appreciable moment before the audience burst into a thunder of applause that brought Miss

WATER COLOR and black and white sketches by William B. Hazelton are being exhibited at the Casson Galleries on Boylston Street, Boston. In these small sketches the artist has combined a skillful brush with a poignant imagination. With an understanding of the actual importance of the so-called little things in nature and life, little details of color and mass, flowers, windows, arches, reflections, cobblestones, the curved stature of peasants, the intent absorption of fishermen in their duties, the artist achieves an intrinsic beauty in the ensemble that grows out of this accumulation of captivating trifles.

There are several Brittany boat subjects, painted with remarkable fluency and lucidity. "Tuna Fish" is a prepossessing sketch with the active fishermen carrying their wares from numerous little boats. "Brittany Boats" is lyrically composed with every color in the spectrum blended in the reflections in the water. "Low Tide," lacking the choice details of the other water subjects, is less interesting in the broad and not very well articulated surfaces of color. The artist is at home in the sunlight, working with pure colors. In shadow, he loses the transparent quality that he gets in the light areas.

"Washing Day, Chartres," is a realistic bit. "Market, Douarnenez," a very engaging genre scene, bristles (in a rustic fashion) with activity. "Golden Cross Inn" gets much character into small space, with the country folk strolling about nonchalantly on the public thoroughfare. In "Notre Dame, Paris," the artist becomes decorative, and uses pale but charming colors. "Garden, Versailles," is painted with the cool formality in which it exists.

The black and white sketches are

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done in a more organized and ceremonious fashion. The subjects are, most of them, less intimate. "Moret" is very bright in contrasts, with some of its details jumping at one another. "Bourette" is finely drawn with most exquisite details, and an expressive character in the smooth surfaces of white. There is much sparkle and playfulness in Mr. Hazelton's work, which has the distinction of good quality and shows fertility of imagination.

Besides these sketches, there is at the galleries an exhibit of miscellaneous landscapes by painters of this country and the Continent, all done in the spirit of the Barbizons. For those who are interested in nature as interpreted by this school, there are some splendid examples. The exhibit includes such names as Henry W. Ranger, Richard Paul, Eliot Enneking, H. B. Warren, C. F. Pierce and Stanley Woodward. The latter has a "Marine," very finely painted, much more in the new spirit than the others.

"The Song and Dance Man"

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—Hudson Theatre week beginning Monday, Dec. 31, 1923. George M. Cohan in his new American dramatic comedy in four scenes, "The Song and Dance Man."

The cast:
Curtis.....William Walcott
Charles B. Nelson.....Frederick Perry
Joseph Woodruff.....George M. Cohan
John Farrell.....George M. Cohan
Crowley.....Wm. J. Philmy
Jane Rosemont.....Maye Methers
Jim Craig.....Robert Cummings
Mrs. Lane.....Laura Bennett
Freddie.....Al. Bushie
Miss Davis.....Mary Agnes Martin
Tom Crosby.....John Meahan
Anna, a maid.....Alice Bean

At the Hudson Theatre we have George M. Cohan, the song and dance man, no longer the song and dance man, but an unusually serious actor instead. It is doubtful if Mr. Cohan's most ardent admirer suspected that he had in him the ability to give as restrained and polished a characterization as the one he is now offering in "The Song and Dance Man." Mr. Cohan may never play the part of Hamlet, and it may be just as well that he does not do so, but the genuine artistry he displays as "Hap" Farrell would justify him in attempting almost anything. George M. Cohan has as rare a sense of theater values as anyone in the theatrical world today.

"The Song and Dance Man" may have many faults as a play; the story may be utterly improbable; Mr. Cohan's written characters, John Farrell, Charles B. Nelson, and the rest of the cast may not stand the reality test for a minute, but at the moment of performance both play and character seem intensely real, and that is at least one of the tests of the theater even if it is not the highest or final test.

The first two acts of "The Song and Dance Man" are as good theatrical fare as has been in New York this year. The last act might be left out entirely to the great benefit of the play as a piece of good dramatic writing. There is nothing said in the third act that is not said much better by leaving it unsaid and the addition of the fourth act with its ultra-conventional ending robs the play of being, what without the last act it would be, unique. Excellent performances of their parts are given by Frederick Perry, as a theatrical manager; Eleanor Woodruff, as a boarding house keeper, and John Meahan as a stage director, but the quiet, simple, sincere unstressed portrayal of "Hap," by Mr. Cohan is the acting triumph of the performance.

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Greater New York Etching Shows

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—Contemporary etchers are enjoying increased opportunities for securing an appreciative public. Each year there are more exhibitions devoted to the graphic arts; more names added to the roster of practitioners; and increased interest on the part of the public in the various aspects of their work. Two large exhibitions, numbering in the circles of 300 prints each, are at present being held at the Brooklyn Museum and at the National Arts Club. The former is the eighth annual exhibition of the Brooklyn Society of Etchers, representing 129 artists, while the latter is a special showing of the work of living American etchers. Those who move in the inner circles of etchers will have certain distinctions to make between the two shows, but for general purposes it is possible to discuss the work simultaneously as practically the same art.

Those who move in the inner circles of etchers will have certain distinctions to make between the two shows, but for general purposes it is possible to discuss the work simultaneously as practically the same art. In accordance with their plans for the presentation of Jane Cowl in classical repertoire, the Selwyns and Adolph Klaut announce her opening in "Antony and Cleopatra," at the Belasco Theatre, Washington, Monday night, Jan. 7. After a two-weeks engagement out of New York, Miss Cowl will return to Broadway as Cleopatra, with Rolfe Peters playing Antony.

"Relations," by Edward Clark, has been placed in rehearsal by Lyle D. Andrews. The cast includes Harry Green, Charles Winniger, Dave Ferguson, Charles Angelo, J. H. Erner, Leona Hogarth, and Suzanne Villa. The play will open in Morristown, N. J., on Jan. 25.

This year's performance in behalf of the Actors Fund is announced for Friday afternoon, Jan. 25, at Jolson's Theatre.

The attendance at "Neighbors," the new comedy at the Forty-Eighth Street Theatre, has established a new record for this theatre. The play, opening Wednesday evening, Dec. 26, has played to capacity—10,000 people having seen this funny picture of neighborly contrivance in one week.

Boris Thomashefsky is bringing over from London the original Vilna Troupe, a very remarkable company of 15 players, who have conquered all of the principal countries of Europe, for a brief engagement in his Broadway Yiddish Theatre, Forty-fourth Street.

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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

Art Employed as a Handmaiden of Peace

Eugene, Ore., Dec. 29

Special Correspondence

WHILE the efforts of Edward Bok to promote world peace are holding public interest, and the general trend of events is bringing this great need more poignantly to mind, a practical step is being taken along the shores of the Pacific for the prevention of war.

A strong feeling has existed for some years among people of the Pacific Coast states that war between the Far East and the Occident was inevitable. It was to aid in the prevention of such a tragedy that the Murray Warner collection of Oriental art was given to the University of Oregon in the spring of 1922, the argument offered by its donor, Mrs. Warner, being as follows:

"Where we have a common ground with people any differences can be cleared away, and mutual understanding reached. We cannot hate or fear those whom we understand and appreciate; where there is no fear there can be no hate and where there is no hate there can be no war. Hate and fear are the direct results of ignorance. When ignorance is eliminated by the right education, then and then only comes the understanding that prevents war. If the people of the United States can learn to understand the best in Oriental character as well as the Orient is learning to appreciate the best in ours, then there will be no war nor any fear of one."

Two Divisions

The Murray Warner collection is divided into two major parts: Japanese and Chinese. Every object under these classifications has been selected to illustrate the customs, costumes and manners of a people, their literature, philosophy, religion, arts and crafts. A library supplements these works of art, and in it the student at the University or the visitor to the museum may trace the history of either country or any matter related to the Orient, or connected with the collection.

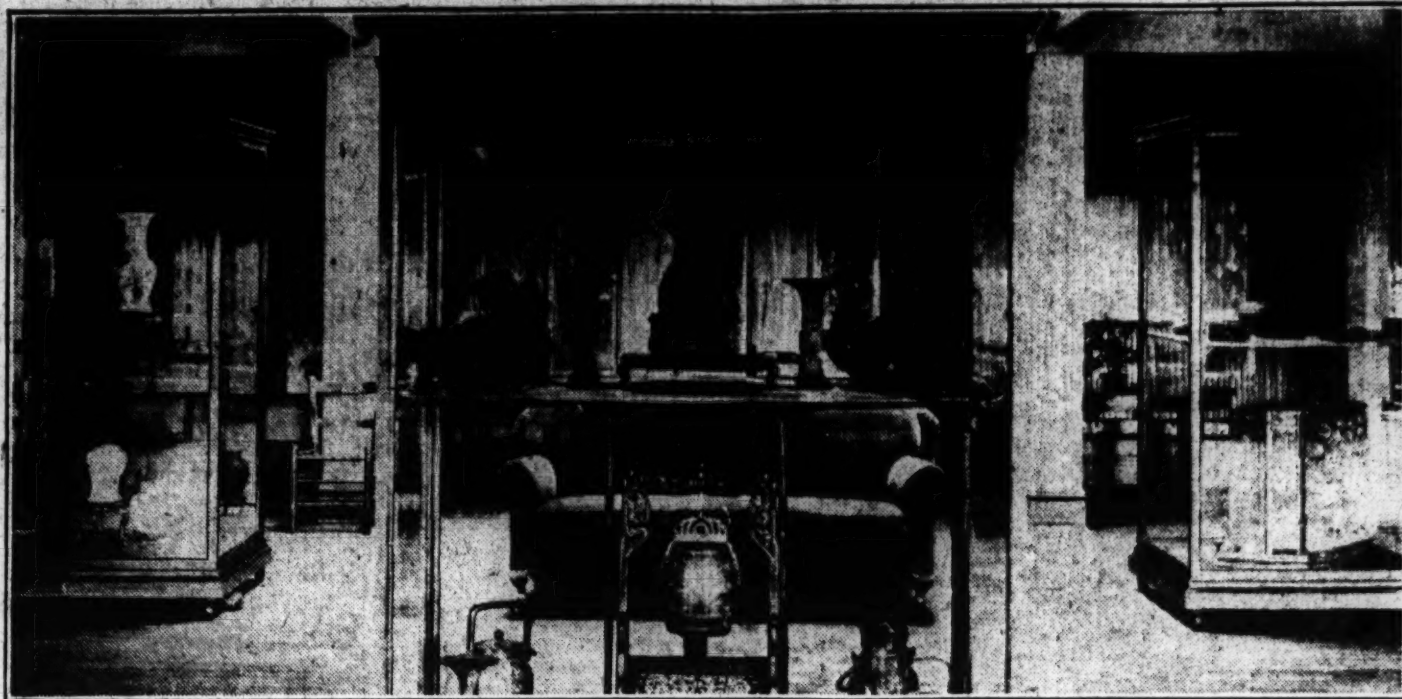
Statistics show that in the thought of American school children as well as in that of many of their elders, the yellow man ranks with the savage of central Africa. No clear idea of the civilization of the East seems to have reached popular fancy. Indeed it was not so long ago that certain important documents intended by Washington for the Government at Peking were bound in red plush and sent out to China, the belief being that red plush would please the barbarian. In Peking the same documents were received with politely hidden scorn because the Chinese officials believed that only barbarians could have sent a diplomatic paper in such a binding. So it is evident that there is a need for our people to know more of the lands that border the other side of the Pacific, and it was to supply this need that this Oriental museum was founded.

How a work of art may reflect a philosophy, an economic attitude, a social condition or a manner of thought is best illustrated in the 19 paintings recently added to the Chinese group in the Warner Museum through the generosity of the Swedish collector, General Munthe of Peking. Among these beautiful old paintings is one picturing a tree-surrounded house in the middle distance toward which a cavalcade is riding. A message is being brought to a brilliant student that he has passed a perfect examination for which he has been awarded the title of Marquis with accompanying honor and power, three things which only a wise man will not abuse.

Reverence for Scholar

The west is already acquainted with the bargaining powers of the Chinaman, which has led him to be nicknamed "the Scotsman of the East" but in the picture described above we find a serious point of similarity between our Celt and the Son of Heaven. . . . their mutual reverence for the scholar. The nobility of our western world were once feudal lords, whose titles were the reward of war. This old Chinese painting takes us to a point of view reached only in recent times in our land. . . . "that mental accomplishment serves reward far more than the ability to kill."

Where our greatest masters have been at best sublime copyists of nature, be that nature the human figure or the out-of-doors, the Chinese has been an idealistic philosopher. This gentleman painter might spend 10 years in the study of contemplation of a certain type of tree, and then compose the picture of the perfect tree putting into it all the knowledge and understanding resulting from his



Part of Murray Warner Collection of Oriental Art, at the University of Oregon

long observation. But never has he reproduced flesh and blood on paper or canvas, or made accurate realistic maps of people and things after the somewhat photographic manner of the western world. Rather have his paintings been interpretations of an ideal through the exquisite medium of brush line.

It might be such an idea as "exhaustion and despair as opposed to heartless power" . . . and the painting would show a small sparrow at that point in mid-air chase when a falcon in the next instant would seize it in his talons; or again it might be the pictured sublimity of a Buddha's compassionate face . . . but always an idea ideally portrayed.

Even to the matter of perspective, he is a logician rather than a copyist of the physical phenomena. If it is to be a picture of the Emperor and his court, why the Emperor is painted larger than all the rest, although his courtiers are in the foreground and he behind them. The Emperor is the most important figure, argues the

artist; why should he not be shown largest?

The museum illustrates manners and dress by means of a large number of costumes, many of them shown on specially designed figures representing such persons as: A Ming emperor (Chinese), a Manchurian emperor, a soldier, an empress, a mongol, a Manchurian lady, a priest, a minister. These figures were modeled in Peking and in each the cast of feature exactly represents the dynasty and nationality of the costume displayed.

There are in addition beautiful examples of the ceramic arts, including Ming blue and white, peach blow, and crackle. Like the paintings, this group includes pieces from the Yuan period (1300 A. D.) through the Ming down to the late Manchurian Dynasty, and there are bronzes dating as far back as the Han.

However, this is not a catalogue of the collection at the University of Oregon, but an attempt to show how a museum may serve the cause of peace through education.

and "Don Quixote" was his favorite book. The message of Cervantes and in some measure that of Molière entered into him, partially by instinct and partially by training.

The conditions of his life determined his art. He was too busy and too oppressed to rise, even though the power was in him, to the heroic grandeur and universality of Delacroix. His life, like his color, was restrained, but what he lacked in range he gained in profundity. His pictures are vivid contrasts of light and shade and his determination to give expression to what he had to say, while the printer was, so to speak, knocking at the door, taught him to give emphasis to only one or two figures in his compositions, but these figures are sure and solid as bronze.

His drawings of advocates addressing the judge portray the impassioned oratory of the lawyers so that we hold our breath like the audience in court. Daumier had no love for the lawyers and no love for the bourgeois. He did not set out to be cruel, it was not his nature, but his vision was incorruptible. In the face, the hands, the attitude and the very garments of these men, pleading for or against the life of a fellow-creature with all the intensity and power born of cunning and experience, Daumier perceived and what is more, conveyed to readers of the Charivari, the smug satisfaction of men who have been engaged in a cause célèbre, whether the prisoner be on his way to the guillotine or to the struggle of a life overshadowed by the accusation of crime.

Daumier's critics have commented with sympathetic regret on the fact that his hard struggle for existence and the immense output poverty compelled him to—he contributed over three thousand lithographs to Charivari alone—made it impossible for him to leave any appreciable number of finished works. It is doubtful, however, whether from an artistic point of view Daumier did not make a virtue out of the hard necessity of the discipline imposed upon him. When we try to find men who have rivaled or excelled him in the power of creating volumes of immense solidity with but a stroke or two, we must turn to Rembrandt and to Michelangelo. The quickening touch with which he gives permanence to the expression of a man's entire outlook on life in a few

strokes is born partially of the speed at which he had to work and of the sharpened power of observation to which insecurity compelled him.

Milestone of Modern Art

Apart from his personal achievement, and apart from his contribution to the age which he portrayed, Daumier will take his place as one of the important milestones in the evolution of modern art. He broke, all unknowingly, with the elegant but two-dimensional arabesque of the tradition of his forbears. The illusion of volume which is so remarkable in every one of his drawings is the outcome of his greatest quality as an artist: his plasticity. In this sense his work prepared the way for the great and distinguished generation which immediately succeeded him, for the new movement of Impressionism and Post-Impressionism were more concerned with the problem of volumes than perhaps any others in the history of painting.

Though his importance is great, and though we would be poorer but for the quality of vision he has given us, it would be foolish to spoil our pleasure in the work of so great an artist by overrating it. His contribution to art is not comparable to that of Rembrandt or of Michelangelo, with whom he possesses many qualities in common. His irony may rank with that of Cervantes, and his richness, within its own sphere, has been compared to that of Shakespeare. He lacked one quality which limits him—he lacked universality. Thus the heritage he passed along is fragmentary, but it is the golden legacy of a giant, none the less.

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Changes in German Galleries

By PROF. HANS SINGER

BERLIN'S National Gallery has passed its collection of drawings and its modernist masters to its "dependence," the quondam palace of the crown prince on the Unter den Linden. By modernist is meant the naturalistic-impressionist school and what has come in its wake. The masters of the school specified are probably the most important of the whole century and in so far as the National Gallery has suffered a loss. But its gain has been, that it now has become in a way a collection of historical art and consequently the new arrangement of the museum may be looked upon as destined to remain for a good long time. It is based on the lessons taught by the great centenary exhibition, held at the same place in the year 1906.

The ground floor contains the work of the Romantic school beginning with Feuerbach and coming down to Klinger and Böcklin. Landscapists like Dreher, Luxo and Schirmer seem not out of place here, nor does the great initiator Marées, though he is by no means a romanticist of the order of Feuerbach or Böcklin. Menzel, however, scarcely fits in and was probably hung here merely because no room was left over for him in the middle story, where he really belongs.

This story is allotted to the realistic masters of the years from about 1870 to 1900. It embraces those "whose sense of realism lead them to paint as like to nature as possible, with as little aspiration or personality as a looking glass—Anton von Werner is an example. It embraces those whose realism shows itself in their unflinching, conscientious study of and respect for nature, among whom Leibl and Menzel are the most shining representatives. The top story, besides offering some of the interesting work of masters like Tischbein, Schadow, Graff, Meunier, who belong half to the eighteenth century, displays the "primitives" of the nineteenth—C. D. Friedrich, Kersting, Dahl, etc.—who were neglected in their day and whom the centenary exhibition again unearthed.

Upon the whole, everything has been hung well with sufficient space for each individual picture, and the walls of each room have been carefully tinted to bring out the color quality of the work hanging upon them with good effect. When you have a dozen pictures to hang, it is always easy to dispose of the first 10 to best advantage; the remaining two cause all the trouble, a trouble which you cannot easily overcome—sometimes not at all. In criticizing the efforts of a gallery director, it is no more than fair to take these "remaining two" into account.

and put any failures which you believe to have detected down to their score. Dresden has the oldest classical public picture gallery in Europe. It was installed in 1746 in the upper story of the Johanneum, a building distinct from the palace, and open under certain conditions to all visitors. As early as the year 1765 a catalogue, which everybody could buy was issued. Germany's greatest poet, Goethe, who visited it in 1768, speaks of it as a public institution in the famous report, which he embodies in the story of his life, published under the title of "Facts and Fancies."

As mentioned above, when the collection was moved into the present building in 1855, this was discovered to be too small from the very outset. Since then new accommodations were found, by removing the collection of casts, originally exhibited on the ground floor, and by encroaching upon two wings of the "Zwinger," next to which the gallery had been erected. In 1914 a new building was begun within the adjacent park for the nineteenth-twentieth century pictures. The foundations and the cellars were finished, when the war broke out and all work on it had to be stopped. If ever, it will not be completed before many years.

Recently all these modern pictures have been stored and are to be removed to one of the late royal palaces, to form a gallery of modern art. About 500 further pictures have been removed from the walls, which would form a small gallery by themselves. By these means the body of the Dresden Gallery has now been hung in a delightful manner in place of its former cramped one. The top floor, which used to house the modern pictures, has now been turned into a museum of baroque and rococo paintings.

The second story of the Dresden gallery, as it presents itself today, will be a revelation to visitors. All these pictures had formerly been scattered over the building somewhere, but you don't seem to remember them. It is only now, since they have been displayed with as much taste as skill, that you awaken to the fact that a wonderful collection of seventeenth and eighteenth-century paintings Dresden possesses.

[The first half of this article appeared in the Monitor on Dec. 31.]

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Here's what the Lykias Auto Painting System does:
—a complete job in three days.
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Men of the Northwest know that Fahey-Brockman's is the right place to buy clothes. Our permanent low price policy makes for quick turnover and economy in merchandising.

Fahey-Brockman
Seattle Portland

NOW!

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Savings for the Person
Savings for the Home

Muir & Frank Co.
The Quality Store of Portland, Oregon
315 WEST 5TH STREET, PORTLAND, OREGON

For week ended January 5, 1934

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (Special)—Some elements of strength revealed themselves in the first week of the year in the steel industry. Pig-iron at Chicago was advanced by some makers by 50 cents a ton to a minimum price of \$23.50 for prompt delivery and \$24 for more distant delivery.

privates have advanced prices to original price levels after concessions made a few weeks ago. There has been a temporary reaction, however, in iron and steel scrap in some centers, where prices have yielded 50 cents a ton.

Another indication of the strength of the position of steel has been the marked interest in pig iron buying for speculation. About 10 days ago New York bankers inquired for 10,000 tons of iron and more.

But the iron was bought by middlemen in the middle west to hold for expected higher prices. The speculators evidently reckon on the expected coal strike on April 1 to advance the price of pig iron.

But the iron buyers are sending out signals. It has been a long time since iron was bought for other than actual consumption.

Foreign Steel

Though foreign steel has been offered considerably under the American market to points along the Atlantic seaboard, American consumers so far have preferred to pay the higher prices of domestic mills.

Foreign steel is apt to be delayed in arrival; redress in case of defects is difficult when the maker is abroad, and sizes and shapes do not always conform to American standards. British structurals have been offered at 2.10c, Atlantic seaboard, duty paid, and French structurals at 1.95c.

It is learned that the railroads consumed 37 per cent of the Nation's steel output in 1923, as compared with 22 per cent in 1922; that building and construction absorbed 15½ per cent of the steel output in 1923, as compared with 13½ per cent in 1922; that the automobile makers used 11 per cent, compared with 10 per cent in 1922; for handling natural resources (oil, gas, water and ores) 10½ per cent was consumed last year, compared with 10 per cent the previous year; for the manufacture of machinery 7½ per cent, compared with 7 per cent in 1922; agriculture took 4 per cent both years.

Thus the output of rolled steel last year was 31,600,000 tons, compared with 28,550,000 tons the year before. Accordingly railroad consumption was 66 per cent more last year than during 1922; automobiles took 50 per cent more than in 1922; metal containers required 30 per cent more.

More Active Furnaces

For the first time in seven months there was a net gain in active blast furnaces in December, though the gain was only one with 332 furnaces in blast at the beginning of January. The December output was 2,320,923 tons, or 94,235 tons daily. Total production of pig iron and ferroalloys for the year was 40,250,000 tons, which is a record for all time.

Coke production in 1923 was the largest since 1918, totaling 13,114,340 tons, valued at \$77,374,806, the latter having been exceeded by only three years. The average price for the year was \$5.90 per net ton Connellsville. Production was about 131 per cent over that of 1922. Incidentally, the present year's production of pig iron was 1,000,000 tons, furnace coke selling at \$3.75 to \$4 a ton and foundry coke at \$5 to \$5.50.

Many trade observers see a parallel in the conditions at present in the steel trade, and that just a year ago. Buying was on the increase, though normally this is the slack season of the year; then, however, much purchasing was done for speculation, as prices were obviously trending higher; today the buying is only for cover actual and prompt needs. The outlook as it is today is much the better one.

Not much large tonnage business is before the trade at present. However, the New York Central is inquiring for 9,000 cars, and also for about 12,000 tons of steel. The Pennsylvania is asking for a round tonnage of track accessories for use in the spring when it lays new rails. The Chilean State Railways have divided an order for 15,000 tons of rails between an American and Belgian mill. Though awards of structural steel for the last week reported totaled 85,000 tons, new inquiries were only 15,000 tons.

Largest earnings in the history of Standard Gas & Electric Company will be revealed in the annual report to be issued next month. Earnings are expected to exceed \$7.75 a share on the no-par common stock after providing for dividends on 8 per cent preferred.

This indicates an increase of \$1.32 a share over the previous year, when it was \$1,380,458, or \$6.43 a share. The present annual dividend rate of \$2.50 is expected to be increased when the directors meet to take action next month/

DIVIDENDS

The Piers, Butler & Pierce Manufacturing Company has declared an extra dividend of 10 cents per share, the quarterly dividend of 1 cent per cent on the common stock, both payable Jan. 15 to stockholders of record Jan. 1.

American Soda Fountain Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 cent per share, payable Feb. 15 to stockholders of record Jan. 31.

The Kelsey Wheel Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 14 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Feb. 15 to stock of record Jan. 31.

The National Rubber Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 on the preferred stock, payable Feb. 1 to stockholders of record Jan. 1.

Savannah Sugar Refining Company de-

Sierra Pacific Electric Company has declared a quarterly dividend of \$1.50 per share on the preferred stock, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 22.

ble Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 20. It has been decided to pay dividends monthly on the common. The last previous dividend was 5) cents quarterly, paid October, 1921.

Arizona Commercial Mining Company declared a dividend of 50 cents a share, payable Jan. 31 to stock of record Jan. 15.

Exchange Buffet Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable Jan. 31 to stock of record Jan. 21.

Prof. Irving Fisher's weekly index for the week ended Jan. 4 is 130.9, off 0.1 from the preceding week. This index shows the average movement, from week to week, (1) of the wholesale prices of 203 representative commodities and (2) of the purchasing power of money. Both are relative to the pre-war year 1913. (Thus the peak prices in May, 1920, exceed pre-war prices, on the average, by 147 per cent; i. e., a dollar was worth 40.5 pre-war cents.)

	Index	Pur.
	Number	pow.
1924		
January 4.....	150.2	68.3
1923		
December 28	151	64.2
" 21	150	68.5
" 14	150	66.7
" 7	151	66.2
December average	151	64.4
Last quarterly average	153	65.4
1923 average	152	63.4

First quarter average	157	62.0		
Jan. 1922 post-war low	138	72.5		
May 1920 post-war high	247	40.5		
London Financial Times (Norman	100	100.5		
London Financial Times (Norman	100	100.5		
Crumpp's) British Index number of whole-				
sale prices compares:				
1924—	Nov 3	147		
Jan 4	1924—	Nov average	151	
1925—	Oct	average	148	
Dec 1	1924	Sept	average	147
Dec 21	1924	3rd	average	147
Dec 14	1924	Jan. 1922	average	148
Dec 7	1924	1922	average	145
Dec average	1924	1921	average	149

Nov 30	152	1930 average	287
Nov 23	152	1929 average	287
Nov 16	152	1928 average	287
Nov 9	152	1927 average	287
1925 average	149	Avg average	143
		Last quar av'g.	160

GRAIN MARKET HAS IRREGULAR TREND

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—It took but little buying to start the wheat market upward today. Opening prices, which were from 3¢ to 4¢ higher, May 108¢ @108½ and July 106½, were followed by a slight reaction.

Profit taking sales held down the corn market. After opening at 54¢ lower from 71¢ to 74¢ and 74¢, the prices steadied a little below 74¢.

Ons were easy with corn. Starting at 14c to 14 1/2c, May 45 1/2 @ 45 1/2, the market held near to the initial figure. Provisions were a little firmer.

NET INCOME OF RAILROADS

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—In November 1934 Class I railroads, representing a total mileage of 130,000 miles, reported a net operating income of \$65,918,000, or a 4.33 per cent rate of return on their tentative valuation, according to the Bureau of Railway Economics. In November, 1929, the same railroads reported net operating income of \$61,951,000, or 4.62 per cent; while in October, 1934, their net operating income amounted to \$105,933,000, or 4.78 per cent.

DREXEL
Philad

January 7, 1924

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The Midland Bank's purchase of North of Scotland Bank will have 2260 branches, or 15% more than its previous unique record. Its deposits will increase £20,500,000, bringing the total to the world's record, £144,800,000. Its assets will be £429,000,000, and will make the Midland the first £2,000,000,000 private bank in history.

The purchase, which must be ratified by the Scottish Bank shareholders, is on favorable terms. They sell £24.15s.

has been paid up. The Midland Bank and the City of London have each taken £15 share, on which only £4 of the £100 share has been paid up. The Midland Bank has issued 448,280 new shares if all the £100 shares were taken up. The City of London has issued 448,280 new shares if all the £100 shares were taken up. The City of London has issued 448,280 new shares if all the £100 shares were taken up.

Philip Mills	165	Ph
Purel Lake Mills	40	Ph
Quinn Mills	170	Qu
Reagan Mfg Co	126	Re
Rennanett Mills	97	R
Riker Mills	30	Ri
do pf	42	
Schur Mills pf	85	S
Sammel Mfg Co	195	Sa
Seibert Benen	123	Se
Samore Mfg Co	290	Sm
ove Mills	30	ov
Stifford Mills	93	St
Ivens Mfg Co	190	Iv
Sumach Mills	170	Su
Swamp Mills	99	Sw
Tennison Mills	98	Te

Price 95½ and interest

& CO. FIR
phila

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AN FRANCISCO, Jan. 7—Although
ils have not been given out, the
ct of Italy is known to be con-
ing an important owners' stock
rship plan, not dissimilar from that
into effect by the General Motors
oration.

F. Giannini will retire from the
pany as the chairmanship. He
be succeeded by J. A. Bacigalupi,
planned to place the leading vice-
cidents, under the stock-ownership
on the directorate.

J. Mount, vice-president who was

Public Utility Earnings.

UNITED LIGHT & RAILWAYS	1923	1922
ended Oct. 31, 1923	\$12,647,014	\$11,555,490
Operating	4,235,561	4,114,024
Investments	1,000,000	1,000,000
Depreciation	1,000,000	1,000,000
Income taxes	1,000,000	1,000,000
Other	1,000,000	1,000,000
Net income	1,000,000	1,000,000
Dividends	1,000,000	1,000,000
Reserve	1,000,000	1,000,000
Surplus	1,000,000	1,000,000
Assets	1,000,000	1,000,000
Liabilities	1,000,000	1,000,000
Equity	1,000,000	1,000,000

KANSAS LIGHT & POWER	1923	1922
ended Dec. 31, 1923	\$122,197	\$98,499
Operating	49,845	36,181
Investments	1,000,000	1,000,000
Depreciation	1,000,000	1,000,000
Income taxes	1,000,000	1,000,000
Other	1,000,000	1,000,000
Net income	1,000,000	1,000,000
Dividends	1,000,000	1,000,000
Reserve	1,000,000	1,000,000
Surplus	1,000,000	1,000,000
Assets	1,000,000	1,000,000
Liabilities	1,000,000	1,000,000
Equity	1,000,000	1,000,000

divs 186,971 217,872 234 414
 " " " " " 297,848 300,648 12 12
 (lab) 31,512 31,512 12 12
 in yrs 12 12

ILLINOIS POWER & LIGHT
 ICAGO, Jan. 7-Illinois Power &
 Corporation for the 12 months
 Nov. 30, 1923, reports:

	1923	1922	
.....	\$37,831,241	\$34,697,446	Of
.....	2,861,351	7,088,395	or 12

ILLINOIS LOW-CHARGE WHEAT DUTY
 CHICAGO, Jan. 7-A decree was issued to-
 day by the import duty on wheat
 said to be France and Russia.

T NATIONAL BA
New York

report of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company to the Intercommerce Commission for November shows a gain of \$1,369,611 for the month and close to a \$4,000,000 gain for the 11 months in operating income. Per and 11 months compare:

	1923	1922
gross	\$8,123,157	\$5,756,222
income	2,616,263	1,248,485
gross	\$6,517,775	\$4,507,737
income	\$8,178,458	\$4,347,447

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS
J. H. Farrell Company's weekly
specials in the dress goods trade
the arrival of winter weather is
retailers to unload heavy-weight
garments during their post-holiday
sales. Immediate fill-in orders
very large increase over the cor-
responding week of last year. Collections

BEYERLEIGH STEEL
Beyersleigh Steel Corporation has
set its entire war program, except
the making capacity held for emer-
gency, the manufacture of commercial
steel. The corporation's entire plant
is total property and plant invest-
ment devoted to ordinance, and
the management's intention is to
be before the war.

expenses, compared with \$876,347 in 1952 fiscal year. Total assets and liabilities were \$11,365,100, compared with \$10,248,000 as of Aug. 31, 1952. Ore reserves were declared to be the largest in the world.

F. W. WOOLWORTH CO.
December increase of \$3,163,191, or 10.5 per cent in F. W. Woolworth Co. stores operating a year or more, possible for \$3,923,254, an increase of 10.5 per cent for these stores. In the old stores increase business \$11, representing 13.6 per cent increase in sales.

NK

on & Knowles Loom Works of
have increased capital from
to \$11,000,000 by issuing 50-
7 per cent cumulative stock,
res of which are to be ex-
por 30,000 shares of 6½ per
cent stock now outstanding,
additional shares of common,
par.
aining 30,000 shares of new
stock, with the 10,000 addi-
tional shares of common, are to be

ainst \$3,000,000 surplus and
as a stock dividend to com-
holders of record Dec. 28.
holder of one share of com-
to receive 40-100 share of
stock and 20-100 of common.

U.S. BORROWS \$250,000,000

PRK, Jan. 5.—The Anglo-South
Bank is selling \$250,000,000
Government \$100,000, 8-year
bonds for the port works of
A. The bonds are sold at 100
and the purchase price was \$24
in 100, but since the Chilean
pay a British stamp tax of
the net proceeds will be \$20,
million.

MIAMI, KANSAS & TEXAS

PRODUCTION DECLINES
American Petroleum Institute estimates oil production in the United States for the week ended Dec. 29 at 1,450,000 barrels daily, a decline of 16,500 barrels from the preceding week.

CLOSE RACES IN WESTERN HOCKEY

Completion of First Half of Season Sees Victoria and Saskatoon Leading

PACIFIC COAST HOCKEY ASSOC.				
CIATION STANDINGS				
	W.	D.	L.	Pts.
Victoria	7	0	3	14
Vancouver	6	0	8	12
Seattle	4	0	10	12

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 7 (Special).—The completion of the first half of the Pacific Coast Hockey Association season, which ended with the game here last Friday, finds the league locked in one of the most desperate struggles in its history, with the three teams separated by two points. Victoria's victory over Seattle Friday, put the Cougars in the lead; but their advantage over Vancouver is only one point or half a game, while Seattle is only half

In the coast league in the first half of the season gives little indication of the final winner. Possibly Victoria's play so far has indicated that they are a point or two ahead of the Seattle team, but to that of the other two teams, but on the whole, the Cougars are certainly no stronger than the Vancouver Maroons. Seattle will have to improve its play in the second half of the season, if it is to get into the playoff.

The metropolitans, after eight straight defeats, came back strongly last week, beating Vancouver and Victoria, but there were no Cougars in the Cougars in the overtime game here last Friday.

The Seattle team perhaps includes too many veterans for championship hockey, although the work of the ex-

than once offset the dash and vigor of the younger Victoria and Vancouver men. Seattle is endeavoring to add young amateurs to its lineup to offset its aging stars. On the other play so far, Frank Frederickson of Victoria and Arthur Duncan of Vancouver, tower above every other player in the league. The performance of the Victoria center has been particularly seen in the old days when such heroes of the game as Ernest Johnson, Frank Patrick and Lester Patrick were playing defence. Duncan, although a defence man, is a character who has played with 13 points, Frederickson, who held the leadership most of the season has 15 points. The new Victoria system of play in which he acts as a third de-

scoring of the first few weeks. Walker is probably Seattle's most effective player, the work of Mackay. Vancouver's star for so many years, has been a great disappointment. He has shown his old brilliance only in brief flashes and has only five points to his credit.

Victoria leads the league in team scoring with 45 goals. Seattle is second with 43 and Vancouver third with 42. Vancouver has had only 40 goals scored against it as compared with the 50 scored on both the other teams.

WESTERN CANADA HOCKEY ASSOCIATION STANDING

	W	L	Pts.
Saskatoon	9	5	18
Seattle	8	6	16
Vancouver	7	7	14

Regina	5	1	5	11
Edmonton	4	2	4	10

The approach of the halfway mark in the Western and Hockey associations find Saskatoon with a lead of one game over Calgary, its nearest rival. But this lead only stands on paper, for Saskatoon has played 14 games to Calgary's 9. Calgary thus has bettered the average of the other team in the league and is generally picked by coast managers for the Prairie championship. Edmonton continues the weak link in the prairie chain. After a brief recovery early last week it was beaten by Calgary. Friday, Edmonton will come to the coast for a tour of the coast cities, this week, opening in Vancouver, tonight.

**OKLAHOMA VARSITY
OPENS WITH VICTORY**

MANHATTAN, Kan., Jan. 7 (Special)—Superior accuracy in goal shooting, both from the field and the foul ring, almost doubled the score of the University of Oklahoma five over that of Kansas State Agricultural College team in the first game of the Missouri Valley

The Kansas Aggie quintet, playing under a new coaching system, managed to hold off the rival Sooners in the first half, the score at the period's close being 12 to 9 in favor of the Sooners. At the start of the final period, however, a short-passing offensive that swept down the court in bewildering rapidity, put the Sooners in a position and their lead never was endangered. Floyd McBride '35 was the scoring star of the game, bagging three field goals and four

free throws for 10 points. His floor work alone, as did that of his running mate, Maurice Rupert '25. Summary:

OKLAHOMA KANSAS STATE

McBride, Wallace, r.f., w. Wynn, Woodbury
Rupert, l.g., l.f., Bunker, Tebow
Wheeler, Johnson, c., c., c., Scholz, Rumold
Morse, Goodwin, l.g., l.g., Doelen
Dunlap, Aldrich, r.g., r.g., Grothusen, Webber

Score—University of Oklahoma 27, Kansas State Agricultural College 15. Field goals—McBride 3, Wheeler 3, Rupert 2, Johnson, Goodwin for Oklahoma; Wann 3, Tebow 2, Woodbury, for Kansas State.

MITCHELL TO COACH HARVARD
In addition to acting as business of the Boston National League Baseball Club, F. Mitchell will this year take over the duties of assistant to J. S. Slattery, head coach at Harvard University. In developing the pitching staff of the college, Slattery will call a meeting of

the candidates, Wednesday at Borders Field, where they will introduce the new assistant to the Harvard men.

UNION SUBDUES QUEEN'S

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Jan. 7.—The Union College basketball team defeated the Queen's College five of Kingston, Canada, here, in Alexander gymnasium, by the score of 31 to 23. The Canadians, who were outclassed in the first half, played a better game in the last half, but Union's lead was too great to overcome.

SNELL TO COACH AGAIN
PROVIDENCE, Jan. 2.—Dr. W. H. Snell, a member of the Brown University faculty and an ex-captain and star catcher at the university, will again coach the Brown baseball squad next season, it was announced by Dr. F. W. Marvel, supervisor of athletics, Saturday night.

BOSTON
Hockey Tonight 8:15
United States Olympic Team
versus Minneapolis
—SKATING AFTER THE GAME—

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607
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Song by Geo. Hamlin
OAKLAND
"Words by Mary Baber Eddy."

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THE HOME FORUM

What the Old Books Show

WE ARE accustomed to say that the best indication of the general character of a nation is to be found in its literature. The statement, however, needs some qualifications, though these qualifications seem very seldom to have attracted the attention of the general reader.

It would be, perhaps, as true to say that the literature of a nation indicates or represents what the nation ought to be, as to say that it represents what the nation is or has been. By a nation's literature I mean, of course, the best or what is usually called its classic; for this expresses, often enough, ideals which the people of the nation as a whole do not reach. The ephemeral literature of any period may therefore offer a truer index of what a people is than do those books which the people prize as their finest inheritance.

These reflections perhaps suggest the two best arguments for reading, on the one hand, new books and, on the other, old books. Haslitt said, very finely, "I do not understand all this talk about new books. Any book that I haven't read is a new book for me." But it would be a mistake to take his remark too seriously as a reason for not reading current literature. The main value of current literature is that it furnishes a reflection of the times we live in—their faults as well as their virtues; their practice as well as their ideals; and the main value of reading classic literature is that it furnishes a reflection of the mind of the race in its noblest manifestations. Goethe's great saying that "the real reason for reading old books is that they help us to understand the present," might be interpreted as meaning that classic literature offers a standard of nobility or wisdom or beauty, in short, of idealism, which we may apply to the works of the present. Old history, religious and secular, is the only valid gauge we have for estimating the direction and importance of current events, as every one knows; but it is equally true that old fiction, poetry, drama, essays, and letters, which Bacon described as a kind of "feigned history," are even clearer reflections of former times, perhaps because the reflection is often unintentional or even unconscious.

It is curious how slow the masses of people are to see the force of such facts as we have just been considering—to see that most of the controversies of the present are only old controversies in a new dress and that most of the artistic theories now engaging the attention of disputants have been propounded and solved many times before. But those few persons who exclusively read old books are likely to be as little aware that the same ideals, problems, and disputes that interest them in the works of the past are alive in the world today; that classics are being written now, just as for-

merly; and that the finest flower of experience in any age is as far above the average experience as it ever was.

We constantly forget that every classic was once contemporary literature, and that its main interest for us lies in its being still contemporary. But we even more often forget that in its own day a classic may have had fewer readers than it has now, the reason being that its full significance was not then perceived. And this reflection brings us back to the one we started with: that the classic literature of a nation may represent what the nation ought to be, rather than what it is or ever was.

There are many illustrations. We have, for example, a rather too favorable, of course, fanciful conception of

a woman busied about the day's dinner, and a handful of children. These barges were all tied one behind the other with tow ropes, to the number of twenty-five or thirty; and the line was headed and kept in motion by a steamer of strange construction. It had neither paddlewheel nor screw; but by some gear not rightly comprehensible to the unmechanical mind, it fetched up over its bow a small bright chain which lay along the bottom of the canal, and paying it out again over the stern, dragged itself forward, link by link, with its whole retinue of loaded scows. Until one had found out the key to the enigma, there was something solemn and uncomfortable in the progress of one of these trains, as it moved gently along the water with nothing to mark its advance but an eddy alongside.

Of all the creatures of commercial

Silver Birches

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A thousand silver birches threading through
In zigzag paths and by the running
streams;
Freed from their dress of dainty yellow
leaves
That dance as golden butterflies on
wing.
They stretch their gaunt and naked
arms aloft
And bend and sway in reaching rhythmic
way.
No magic wand of sun is here today
To touch the forest folds to brighter
hue—
Yet, sparkling as a gem in some great
theme
The silver birches lend a brilliant
beam.

Gertrude S. McCalmont.

cross the "Staked Plain" today, where the cattle ranches know human possession within clearly marked bounds. The "staked" of the old days have long since disappeared, and along the path they marked an occasional automobile of proven endurance puffs and toils. But still there is a vast space of the old "Llano Estacado," which holds nothing of human activities other than cattle breeding and the occasional tiny "cow town," only half a dozen to a county, and far from the railway line. Hairy yearlings wander across miles of barrenness, seeking a bit of green not to be found short of the Pecos Valley. Cows and steers are scattered from Fort Sumner to El Paso, wall through half a dozen counties, and the cowboy follows them, a cloud of dust hanging like a golden haze in his wake.

The old frontiers have gone forever,

Now

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE long ago, there used to hang in a child's room a little verse done in crude lettering, which ran like this:—

"Build a little fence of trust around today.
Fill the space with loving deeds and therein stay.
Look not from its sheltering bars upon tomorrow.
God will help thee bear what comes of joy or sorrow."

A mere platitude, the sophisticated modern mind might say; but if put into practice, what a change would take place in the weary, toll-worn faces of the very ones who disdain such simple philosophy.

While recognizing the spiritual value of such aphorisms, Christian Science lifts human thought still higher, and teaches that we do not have to prepare to "bear what comes" in the future, but we do have to learn to live in the present. Learning to live in the present, however, from the standpoint of Christian Science, is a very different thing from the happy-go-lucky mood of the so-called human mind, which ignores evil, and leaves to the care of so-called luck or circumstance the problem which seems too hard to deal with today.

To a Christian Scientist, learning to live in the present means learning more and more each day about God, divine Mind. As thought apprehends the sublimity and grandeur of Mind, we realize that to infinite Mind it is always now, always the present. We realize that time is altogether a human belief, which would limit life to periods and divide existence into past and future.

The past, to the human sense, may hold regret—regret for past failures, pleasures, or mistakes. The future may hold anticipation of future joys or fear of future sorrows. Often it is tomorrow's care that makes today's seem almost unbearable; and yesterday's burden may seem to leave us too weary to take up the work of today. To the perplexed and anxious thought looking toward past or future, the gentle ministrations of Christian Science bring healing by directing thought to the real and the true, to the words of the Master, who said, "Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." This rest indeed comes to us when we recognize the truth that man lives in eternity now, and that he cannot be held in bondage by either the past or the future.

The spiritual fact of the availability

of the eternal now was proved some years ago by one who had been trying to learn the way of right thinking as taught in Christian Science. A young mother was told that her little child was in a condition which threatened deformity. When she heard this verdict, at first a wave of despair swept over the mother's thought, and various mental pictures of crippled childhood presented themselves. Then suddenly it seemed as if a great light flashed through her vision, and thought awakened from the dream of a fearful future to hear the words, "Now is the accepted time; behold, now is the day of salvation." This messenger of Truth brought peace at once, and also such an understanding of the meaning of the "now" as taught by Christian Science that the little child was made free, and did not have to go through any of the distressing experiences which human systems would have outlined for it.

It was the recognition of God as "I AM THAT I AM," which came to Moses and enabled him to free the children of Israel from the past, with the hard bondage in which they had been made to serve, and which enabled him to lead them toward the land of promise, where they were to enter into their heritage as the children of God. It was on their journey there that they learned the lesson of the daily manna. They were bidden to gather the manna each morning, "every man according to his eating;" and "he that gathered much had nothing over, and he that gathered little had no lack." They learned that they must be obedient to God's ruling; that they must not allow any fear for tomorrow's need to invade the rejoicing for today's supply of good. It was sufficient for them to be obedient, and to gather today's supply from the infinite resources of divine Spirit.

And because it is always now to God, divine Mind, this spiritual law, which is contained in Mind, is just as effective now as ever. Mrs. Eddy, that wonderful prophet of today, phrases this in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 39) in the following words: "You," cried the apostle, "is the accepted time; behold now is the day of salvation,"—meaning, not that now men must prepare for a future-world salvation, or safety, but that now is the time in which to experience that salvation in spirit and in life. Now is the time for so-called material pains and material pleasures to pass away, for both are unreal, because impossible in Science.



The Market of Concarneau. From a Drawing by Oscar Giebert

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

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the ancient Greeks or Athenians, which is drawn from the works of their great poets, dramatists, and sculptors—a conception which seems curiously inaccurate, the moment we begin to study their historians or even their philosophers. The time has gone by when we can suppose that the Greek populace had all the virtues of a Plato or a Sophocles. The Athenians seem, quite on the contrary, to have been an excitable people, none too truthful, ready at any moment to turn against their best leaders. Does not St. Paul characterize them as "ever running after a new thing"? None of the neighboring states trusted them, and the untrustworthiness of the Greeks became proverbial. We can only suppose, then, that the greatest of their teachers were expressing, often enough, not what the nation was, but what it ought to be—counseling them to pursue "the happy mean," to "know themselves," to cultivate poise, calm, simplicity, and quiet perfection.

When we turn to a modern nation—France, for instance—as the one that has, more than any other, taken seriously the Greek attitude, we are struck by the same paradox. Here is a people traditionally worshippers of form, symmetry, the philosophy of "neither too much nor too little," who yet, throughout their history have been much given to revolution. They have produced in Hugo one of the most excitedly romantic geniuses in the literature of the world, in Balzac one of the least classic of novelists, in Rousseau the greatest name in romanticism itself. And yet the authors whom they themselves choose as most intrinsically "French" are not these, but such as Racine, whom the other nations have never been able to appreciate, and Molière, whom the other nations have admired rather than emulated.

Such illustrations at least indicate that the great classics of a nation represent, not only its finest aspirations, but in a sense its dreams. At bottom, the Greek, the Chinese, the French, believed in the same ideals, whatever their superficial history may have been. They might reject their prophets, as the Greeks did, Socrates, but the teaching of the prophets persisted in their history and they cherished it as a guide. The history of the ancient Hebrews offers a most interesting study of the same sort.

Perhaps that of modern America does so too. The future historian will judge us, not by our "Main Streets" and "Babblings," but by whatever nobility our best literature may disclose. This is perhaps a better destiny than we deserve at their hands; and yet, perhaps not. We judge the men and women we know by their best traits, if we are wise; and surely we may be at least as generous toward nations.

R. M. G.

Canal Felicity

The canal was busy enough. Every now and then we met or overtook a long string of boats, with great green tillers; high sterns with a window on either side of the rudder, and perhaps a jug or a flower-pot in one of the windows; a dingy following behind;

and surprise, a canal barge is by far the most delightful to consider. It may sail high above the tree-tops and the wind-mill, sailing on the aqueduct, sailing through the green corn-lands: the most picturesque of things amphibious. Or the horse plods along at a foot-pace as if there were no such thing as business in the world; and the man dreaming at the tiller sees the same spire on the horizon all day long. It is a mystery how things ever get to their destination at this rate; and to see the barges waiting their turn at a lock, affords a fine lesson of how easily the world may be taken. Stevenson, in "An Inland Voyage."

The Choristers

In the great white heart of the winter storm
The chickadee sings, for his heart is warm,
And his note is brave to rally the soul
From doubt and panic to self-control
And elation that knows no fear.
The bluebird copes with the winds of March,
Like a shred of sky on the naked larch;
The redwing follows the April rain
To whistle contentment back again
With his sturdy call of cheer.

The orioles revel through orchard boughs
In their coats of gold for spring's carouse;
In shadowy pastures the bobwhites call,
And the flute of the thrush has a melting fall
Under the evening star.
On the verge of June when peonies blow
And joy comes back to the world we know,
The bobolinks fill the fields of light
With a tangle of music silver-bright
To tell how glad they are.

The tiny warblers fill summer trees
With their exquisite lesser litanies!
The tanager in his scarlet coat
In the hemlock pours from a vibrant throat
His canticle of the sun.
The loon on the lake, the hawk in the sky,
And the sea-gull—each has a piercing cry.
Like outposts set in the lonely vast
To cry "all's well" as time goes past
And another hour is gone.

But of all the music in God's plan
Of a mystical symphony for man,
I shall remember best of all
Whatever heretofore may befall
Or pass and ebb to be—
The hermit's hymn in the solitude
Of twilight through the mountain woods,
And the field-larks crying about our doors
On the soft sweet wind across the moors
At morning by the sea.

—Bliss Carman.

ACROSS the Ville-Close, the island fortress of old Concarneau, there is a broad "place" green with trees where the market people plant their stands and offer their wares every Saturday throughout the year. In the same picturesque spot the traveling showman pitches his tent and stops his vans and the fishermen hang over the railguards of the jetty which borders it and wait for the rising tide to float their anchored boats. It is at one and the same time the Bourse, and the rue de Rivoli and the Concarneau and the very center of all that makes it interesting for the visiting stranger.

On the Great Staked Plain

Sweep of barren range, dry and dusty under a burning summer sky; never a speck of green, naught but sagebrush and mesquite. Mile upon mile level as the sea, linked to civilization neither by town nor railroad, nor single rhode of man, yet saved from uselessness utter as the desert by such succulence as sustains the far-ranging cattle of the great southwest.

This is the vastness that men call "The Great Staked Plain," the "Llano Estacado" of the days of Mexico rule in western Texas. It covered many more miles then than it does today; its dingy brown acres made up large measure of the country between the eastern settlements and the valley of the Pecos, far across the border of what is now New Mexico. Rangers on the track of cattle "rustlers," and cowboys trailing their herds, knew its weary miles, but no other thing of civilization came upon its heat and mirages. Undreamed of was the "Santa Fe," as other than an Indian trail. Unplanned were half a dozen other railways which in the days to come were to force ever upon themselves the borders of the great range, and whose settlements, springing up everywhere along the lines of steel, were to bring the use and the abuses of the thing called civilization to the virgin country.

In the geographies of our school days that vast stretch of territory from north to south, still enigmatically termed the "Great American Desert," merged itself into the undefined region of western Texas. And how our imaginations used to run riot as we pored over those empty spaces of the old maps! What possibilities of romance and of adventure lay within the unknown borders! Across the "Staked Plain" ran a single trail, vaguely indicated by dotted lines. Indeed, it was this trail that gave the vast plains their name. For "staked" had it been by some early Mexican rangers, plainly defined all the way from the settlements of the southeast to the Pecos, a distance of more than three hundred miles. And midway was the famous "Mustang Spring," a "water-hole" never dry, though in the midst of aridity indescribable. But woe to the weary range-rider who strayed from that staked way! For in the mazes of the barren plain he had as well lost himself in the middle of Sahara.

Better trails and well-defined crises

they tell us. And yet, even today, there is more than a suggestion of the earlier times, the days of the scouts, the rangers and the pioneers, in the vastness of the great staked plain, in the freedom of its seemingly limitless reaches, in its silence at night, and in its great, ever-roaming herds of cattle, its blazing heat at noonday, and its red-gold sunsets.

Pot-Pourri

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Petals of roses, pink, and white,
Yellow, and red, and crimson bright,
Brought from near, and brought from afar,
Rest within this antique jar.
Lift the cover and fragrance spills
Over the brim, and sweetly fills
All the rooms with witching scent,
Shrewdly planned, and wisely bent.
For mixed within is treasure-trove
Of woody cinnamon and clove,
All tangy spices—yes, and more—
"Common salt," a goodly store!

Oh, it is not alone the sweet
That makes rose-jars, or years complete!
Minni, Leona Upton.

The Italian Boy in Florence

Florence, down in her nest, had a magic spell for me. At times I stole away early in the morning, stealthily, before anybody was up, and walked down to seek her. . . . I wandered, lost, through the deserted streets, seeking memories of the past, gazing at the Dantesque inscriptions, passing my hands over the bronze of the statues. . . . And one morning I had a supreme revelation of the transcendental power of art. The two heirs of Lorenzo II Magnifico stood before me; Il Penseroso, immersed in a deep melancholy, in tragic meditation, Giuliano, wrapped in a triumphal haze, symbol of all the glory of life! Below were the four allegories of mystery called Night and Day, Dawn and Dusk; and Night . . . forever immersed in a sleep that nothing will break.

One by one I penetrated the secrets of those great masters who spread the light of the Italian genius over Europe—Raphael, Leonardo, Michelangelo (and Europe was then throwing on Italy the fetters that were to shackle her for centuries). I went through churches and loggias, into cloisters, along the banks of the Arno, alone, wrapped in contemplation, a stranger to every one about me. Then I started for home haunted by all the visions of beauty. I followed deserted trails, not feeling fit to meet people—or perhaps feeling that people were not fit to meet me.

From the low lands just broken by the plow rose that mist that carries with it melancholy and dreams, but on the top of the hills the sun threw, anarkling colors of joy, animating the tints of autumn with throbs of life. In the restful silence, broken only by the sound of my step, the trail

didn't seem to lead me anywhere but into the inmost depths of my own self, to find once more the images of art that I had left below by the banks of the Arno. . . . I seemed to be a part of the ideal past. How shall I ever convey that correspondence between the forms of art and me? I dreamed, I dreamed. Then a voice from a field or the rustling of a tree made a whole edifice of dreams collapse and a new one arise, the contact with a superior world having loosened all the bonds between the elements of my fantasy and of my culture.

Oh, you, born on this side of the ocean, these ways of feeling will never be disclosed to you!—Silvio Villa, in "The Unhidden Guest."

The Reed Pipe in Syracuse

Higher still he would go sometimes, wandering in the bright morning sunshine, and would see a herdsman sitting on the rocks playing upon his reed pipe, today still fashioned as it was when Theocritus was there. In the indescribable stillness of those fields on the height of the plateau, the rustic flutes are heard yet; "firm, clear, liquid, in music whose cadence makes all things young."

The notes are not gay and tripping, but piercingly sweet and soft, touched with the slightest melancholy turn. What impresses one is the subtlety, the tenuous, impalpable beauty of them. It is a non-physical, an elemental sound, perfect in its floating unlocalized being. Though one often fails to see the performer, one hears the music drifting across the fields at sunset, as one roams in the golden light through the uplands. There, pale pink blossoms make every almond tree a cloud of soft color and fragrance, contrasting with the tapering symmetry of green-eyebrows at a distance.

In all those music-haunted spaces are the spring flowers that grow in such indescribable myriads in Sicilian soil: wonderful purple anemones, as large as the palm of Persephone's hand; the omnipresent dwarf marigold; white honey-flower, the sweet alyssum; pink-campion; tiny English daisies that have taken full possession; purple vetch; wild mignonette; pink heather; short blue iris; and tall, pale asphodel. There is no telling the tale of the grass woven with effort. And lifting one's eyes one sees to the west the low, flat-topped blue hills of Hybla, stored with the honey of sweetest tradition, made by the subjects of the only queens who live in Syracuse.

As any one wanders through these fields and stone-walled pastures, the visible, audible world presses close to the senses, yet seems removed by two thousand years. The Greek has gone, antiquity is spent, the keen, strong life of Syracuse has vanished. But in these precincts of an immemorial inheritance there still lingers, on the warm, scented, pungent air, one wish—that granted to Theocritus: "Of song may all my dwelling be full, for sleep is not more sweet, nor sudden Spring, nor flowers are more delicious to the bee, so dear to me are the Muses."—Martha Hale Shackford, in North American Review.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By
MARY BAKER EDDY

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MONDAY, JANUARY 7, 1924

EDITORIALS

IN EXPRESSING general approval of the plan for insuring world-wide peace, which has won the Bok Award, and which is printed elsewhere in the columns of the Monitor today, we do not acclaim it as the best plan that could possibly have been put forward. It is the primary fault of the present effort of the committee in charge of the Bok Award that, in asking a general referendum as to the merits of the plan upon which they had determined, they have offered no opportunity for voters to express their opinion as to an alternative proposition. It is quite true that the voter who is disinclined to give complete adhesion to the official plan is invited to write alternative suggestions on the ballot, but that is a difficult and involved method of expressing an opinion and, furthermore, does not afford opportunity for general concentration upon one proposition. Had the awards committee offered a choice between two suggestions, the result of the voting would have been more illuminating. Had the proposition, for example, which the Monitor set forth at considerable length some time ago, namely, that there should be equal conscription of wealth with conscription of man-power, and that service in essential industries should be compulsory equally with military service in time of war, been submitted, we think the interest in the balloting would have been greatly enhanced.

The Bok Peace Plan

At the time the Monitor set forth the project, which to it seemed most promising as a check to the war fever, it promised that should the Bok plan seem a feasible one the support of this paper would be given to it. We believe that the plan is feasible, provided it can be made to run the gauntlet of factional political antagonisms in Congress. Its weakness is not in its fundamental characteristics, but rather in the fact that it immediately encounters an organized hostile public sentiment. The concessions that have been made in the way of reservations to the proposed accession of the United States to the League of Nations are sufficient to meet just and intelligent criticism, but not sufficient to disarm prejudice when, that prejudice is backed by a desire to maintain a stubborn position in order to attain factional political ends. It is, therefore, not surprising that the committee is forced to admit that as yet no measure has been prepared for submission to Congress seeking to give effect to the Bok plan. Nor has any senator or representative expressed a desire to further that project. As a contrast to this may be pointed out the fact that the Monitor plan, in substance, has already been presented to the House by two representatives, and to the Senate by two senators.

We believe that the addendum offered by Secretary Root to the formal plan, having for its purpose the prohibition of the manufacture of arms and munitions, is of importance entirely commensurate with that of the plan itself. To make it workable, international action is, of course, necessary, and probably that international action could only conveniently be secured through the agency of the League of Nations. In a sense, therefore, the Root proposal must depend for its acceptance upon American participation in, or at least acceptance of, the machinery of the League. It furnishes rather an inducement for the United States to participate in this great international organization than an alternative to such a proposition. How great, however, is its necessity, and how far-reaching would be its influence for peace could not be better judged than today, when not only in Europe, but in South America, the business agents of the manufacturers of munitions are a very present and a very active force for the creation of international antagonisms and the aggravation of international jealousy.

The progress of the voting on the Bok Peace Plan will be interesting, but the significance of the result will hardly be greater than the effect already produced by the proffer of such a proposition. As distinguished a group of American citizens as could possibly be selected has agreed that the greatest hope of international peace is to be found in entrance upon the Permanent Court of Justice, and accession to the League of Nations with certain reservations. The policy committee, which presents the plan to the Nation, is made up of twelve members, the great majority of whom are active Republicans, and to that extent, presumably at least, doubtful of the League of Nations, which had its chief champion in a former Democratic President. The Jury of Awards, which selected the plan, is made up of seven Americans of high standing, under the chairmanship of Mr. Elihu Root, only two of whom can fairly be looked upon as thick-and-thin original advocates of the League. As it is only proper to ascribe to these gentlemen and ladies entire freedom from partisan bias in their selection and advocacy of a plan, so it is fair to point out that nothing in the personnel of the committee justifies the slightest suspicion that it was "packed." Whatever the outcome of the voting may be—and presumably there can be but one issue—the presentation of this plan to the American people affords another illustration of the vitality, permanence and force of the conviction that the United States must take its part in the regulation of the affairs of the world through the means of a strong international organization of states.

The fact that there should be between twenty and thirty countries represented in the student body of Boston University speaks well for the cosmopolitan nature of the attraction exercised by this institution. That, moreover, religion holds as much interest for the students there as does business, as figures show, indicates strongly that the finer things of life are not entirely losing their hold on the coming generation, as some would have it appear. After all, the appeal of what is seen as Truth is far stronger upon the consciousness of the majority of the world's inhabitants than many are willing to acknowledge.

SINCE the war France has recorded receipts and expenditures in two different ledgers. First of all, there is the one containing the normal budget, which has swelled from about 5,000,000,000 francs for years immediately preceding the war, to roughly 23,500,000,000, about half of which goes to pay interest on the public debt. By means of taxes and other normal sources of income and, until last year, by means of loans, this budget has been balanced. For 1924, as reported to the Senate by Henry Berenger, the receipts have been estimated at 23,950,000,000 francs and the outlay at 568,000,000 francs less, a very good showing.

A Fictitiously Balanced Budget

But this does not tell the whole story. There is another budget in which actual expenditures are balanced against something indefinite—that is the German obligation to pay reparations under the Versailles Treaty. It is called the "Budget of Recoverable Expenses," and covers amounts spent on pensions and the restoration of the northern provinces that were invaded. By the end of the year, Count de Lasteyrie has just told the French Senate, his country will have spent on this score no less than the huge sum of 118,000,000,000 francs.

Furthermore, neither of these budgets includes payments on the debts to the United States and Great Britain, called allied loans. The interest is accumulating and being added to the principal. Under certain conditions the British have offered to write off their claim against reparations payable by Germany, but no such offer has been made by the United States, and if there should be a new government in Great Britain, a new policy may be adopted. The money has been spent, and as it had been subscribed by private investors, it has to be paid back by somebody. Germany will be able to pay something, but how much? That is the enigma behind the French financial situation.

In the meantime the inflated state of the French franc will continue. Count de Lasteyrie has just obtained permission from the Senate to refund the Bank of France only 800,000 francs, instead of the anticipated 2,000,000,000 for the current year, a considerable difference, and as the bank has issued paper money against the advances to the State, it is evident that there will be no serious reduction. In view of the steadily increasing cost of living, that is, the reduced purchasing power of the franc—the index for some French cities runs as high as 300, as compared with 100 early in 1914—the opponents of the Government will probably make political use of this situation in the coming campaign. Inflation, it should also be noted, aids temporarily the expansion of industries, while it hurts those living on fixed incomes.

In exchange value the French franc continues to fall, a very disturbing sign. Instead of being worth less than five francs in the early months of the war, the dollar is now quoted at almost twenty francs. No wonder that some French senators, in criticizing the reduced repayments to the Bank of France, noted a connection between them and the fall of the franc. Under such circumstances living costs are sure to continue to rise, and the repercussions in the next election are inevitable. The proposed measure to curb profiteering does not strike at the root of the trouble. Neither does the official argument that the franc is brought down by speculators seem convincing. It is a question of confidence, and that cannot be restored by the methods hitherto followed. The last election was won on the promise to make Germany pay. Whether that will succeed again is not so certain.

Business Prospects for 1924

SUCH brief inscriptions as have thus far been recorded by business and industry in the United States on the clean page of 1924 have been indecisive and inconclusive ones. Securities and commodities, extremely dull and irregular, have thus far displayed no decisive trend. The exchanges, in particular the franc and sterling, have worked sharply lower. Currency inflation in France and the shadow of a Labor Cabinet in England are cited as the definite factors in these declines. The fact that the markets as a whole have suddenly, with the turn of the year, lost the buoyancy and zest which characterized their movements in the last month of the old year is quite widely construed by students of economic developments as a natural sequel in a case wherein they have run almost exactly parallel with current conditions, instead of, as usually happens, far ahead of current conditions. In other words, the markets are pausing, quite logically, in what may be termed a trading area, until some of the optimistic predictions for 1924 have developed, until the inventory-taking period is over and until more complete returns as to their forward business are received from basic industries.

But so far as business and industry are concerned—and entirely irrespective of the immediate trend of fluctuations in securities and commodities—the outstanding facts are that the underpinnings are very sound and the room for expansion in all lines, as demand warrants, is limitless. Present indications, measured by the yardstick of 1923, as well as by the forward business already on the books in basic industries, point to the possibility that consumption in all lines will be unusually heavy in the new year. One of the reasons, of course, is that there exists practically no unemployment, and that wages, in almost every line, show practically no change from a year ago. In many lines, the 1924 program has been outlined on an enlarged pattern. Even in those lines in which overproduction brought price irregularity last year—of which cases the oil industry is the shining example—consumption is overtaking production so rapidly that production, even thus early in the year, is being speeded up.

In the main, however, there has been no overproduction, and with a few exceptions, producers in all basic lines are more nearly "caught up" with the output than they were at this time last year. The tremendous holiday trade was one of the factors in sweeping shelves

bare. The most important, however, was the slow and tempered pace of industry in the summer, a condition imposed by months of "hand-to-mouth" buying. The effects of this 1923 curtailment in operations most likely will be reflected in a gradual speeding up, particularly in the case of manufactured goods, as the demands of buyers wax more insistent. The situation lies in the hands of buyers. It is a "buyers' market." If they have retained over the year-end the enthusiasm of November and December, or if they harkback to this time in 1923, such slack as now is apparent will be quickly taken up.

Business starts the first quarter of the new year with the solid foundation of a sound and undepreciated currency, a splendid banking situation, the likelihood of a general downward revision in tax schedules, the possibility of a near-by compromise of the reparations problem, and with a sufficient backlog of actual demand for goods and services of all sorts to sustain a ratio of operations in all lines entirely comparable with that established in the first quarter of the old year.

WE ARE so used to hearing of the pulling down done in the wrong way, that there is all the greater pleasure in hearing occasionally of the building up done in the right way. A few years since, the name of Ypres was in everybody's mouth, but lately so little has been said of it that the surprise now is to learn that there this good work of building up in the right way has been steadily going on, until photographs taken in 1923, giving general views of the town, are, except in certain main features, very like those made in 1912, and the horrible signs of war have all but disappeared.

As Restoration Should Be

The Journal of the Royal Institute of British Architects published in its number for Dec. 8 a most interesting account of the rebuilding of the town. In many countries people are apt to look on indifferently while, in peace time, beautiful and famous old landmarks are deliberately sacrificed to what we call progress. But the Belgians have a proper pride of place, a respect for history, and an appreciation of beauty inherited from the past. If, at first, the inclination in some quarters was to hold Ypres in ruins as a grim witness to the horrors of war, affection for the old town quickly overcame this sense of things and almost at once the work of restoration began. And it began and has been carried on, as all restoration should be, by reproducing as far as possible the original plan of the town and the original architecture of the buildings.

But there are two notable exceptions in the rule for this restoration. The wonderful old Cloth Hall, the pride not only of Ypres but of all Belgium, is still in ruins, and some suggest that it at least should be so preserved, a reproach to the Germans and, most important, as eloquent an argument for peace as could be presented. Probably when feeling is less bitter and when the more essential rebuilding is finished, its turn will come. But though the old design can be scrupulously followed, nothing save time can restore the color and tone with which long centuries had enriched it.

The other exception is that, in replacing the old homes of the workmen, more attention has been paid to comfort and hygiene than to making an exact copy of the old. Even the garden cities of other lands have served as models. No doubt this is an improvement, but it means necessarily loss of character, and we see so much of the beauty and character of the past vanishing that, no matter if it vanishes in a good cause which we approve, we cannot watch it go without a pang. Still, restoration, both in Belgium and France, is so faithful to the past when possible and desirable that generous Americans who want to help may be content to give the money and let the Belgians and French do the rest.

Editorial Notes

WHILE one "health" authority in Iowa is credited with the statement that the new physical education law, passed by the Fortieth General Assembly of that State, is the most important piece of health and school legislation ever enacted, it is just to urge that others, equally competent to judge, hold an exactly opposite view. Anyhow, the law, which will go into effect in September, 1924, will require that physical education shall be made a part of the curriculum of all public and elementary schools, while so-called health education is to be made, it is said, one of the five major subjects running through the entire curriculum. The great trouble with such legislation, as a general rule, is that when an inch is given an ell is taken.

IT WOULD seem that the authorities of the London Zoological Society are making the best of a bad job in instituting a thorough cleaning and redecorating of the parrot house. This building has not been one of those of which the society has been proud, but lack of funds makes the erection of a new house impossible for some time to come. Indeed, it has never been worthy of the varied collection of birds on exhibition, but the plan to enamel the walls up to a level above the cages a deep black, with the upper parts in white, to reflect as much light as possible, should do more to show up the wonderful plumage of many of the birds than is the case at present.

THAT the total number of miles of federal-aid highways in the United States, completed at the close of the fiscal year which ended June 30, equals approximately the circumference of the globe, while the miles actually completed within the year in question correspond to the diameter, constitutes an interesting coincidence. Somehow such a description is easier to grasp than the actual figures—about 25,000 and 8000. Such figures, however, carry a wonderful promise of future achievement.

The Problem of Poland

By CRAWFORD PRICE

LONDON, Dec. 22 (Special Correspondence)—No one can deny that Poland constitutes one of the most important and critical of Europe's problems. Given a fourth lease of life by the Treaty of Versailles, in order to gratify the demand of the Poles for independence, and to create a buffer state between Germany and Russia, it remains for history to show whether the new state will prove a buttress of peace or an agent provocateur of war.

In this connection Count Skrzynski has written a book ("Poland and Peace," by Count Alexander Skrzynski; London: George Allen & Unwin. Six shillings net) which no student of European politics can afford to ignore. Let it be said at once that his work is no mere piece of propaganda. In so far as he has set out to defend his country against a prevalent charge of militarism, we readily forgive him, because the defense is moderately, ably and logically conducted, and cannot fail to carry a large measure of conviction. His point is that Poland, surrounded by potentially powerful enemies, dare not be militaristic; but that, on the contrary, she is obliged to maintain a large standing army (which swallows up half her financial resources) in order to safeguard her independence and protect western Europe against Bolshevik Russia.

Whatever may be our views on Russia, we can, at least, admit the menace to Poland herself. The Poles are in the position of having almost completely achieved their national ambition; but it is one of the tragedies of the new Europe that the achievement has brought them into prospective conflict with all their neighbors. From Germany they have taken 30 per cent of her agricultural area and 66 per cent of the most valuable mining and industrial districts of Upper Silesia. From Lithuania they have taken Vilna; from the Ukrainians, Upper Galicia. They have pushed their eastern frontier into Russia 200 kilometers beyond their own ethnographic limits; they are still at loggerheads with Czechoslovakia.

Our author, with a frankness that increases the value of his study a hundredfold, admits that of Poland's frontier 75 per cent is permanently menaced, 20 per cent insecure, and only 5 per cent safe. All this may have satisfied Poland—Count Skrzynski appears to regard the situation as inevitable—but will it permanently satisfy Germany and Russia? There, it would seem, lies the real danger, and we do not wonder that this experienced and cultured diplomatist—he is a former Minister for Foreign Affairs—is concerned about the future.

The sole remedy envisaged by Count Skrzynski is a large Polish army. If this must be accepted, then the outlook for Poland and for Europe is decidedly unfortunate. But is there no alternative? There is surely no justification for the assumption that there can never be any compromise with Germany, "even should common sense dictate it," or to assume that an agreement with Russia regarding a division of the plains and marshes of the Sarmatian Plateau is impossible. It is just this lack of faith in mankind, this obsession that force is the Alpha and Omega of diplomacy, that is causing the nations of the Continent to sink ever more deeply into the quicksands of chaos and despair. If Poland is going to live in persistent conflict with her neighbors, there can only be one end to it—war, and a fourth partition. But if she can gain their consent to her independent existence, she may yet fill a useful and glorious purpose, in keeping with the greatest and noblest pages of her history. Count Skrzynski holds up the Treaty of Versailles as his political Bible, deeming it verbally inspired and textually inviolable. He should remember that its genesis is the Covenant of the League of Nations.

We have concentrated our attention on what we regard as the most important aspect of a notable book. Count Skrzynski, however, does not confine himself to the external problem. He gives us also a congested, but vivid picture of his country's internal difficulties. There is a graphic story of the tragedy of Poland, of her sons dragged off to fight simultaneously in three different armies for the satisfaction of remote ambitions in which they had no conceivable interest. They had been divided into three different systems, each kept in strict isolation from the others. And yet, says our author, they were drawn together by their common civilization, language, and literature. The more they were dragged apart, the more the sentiment of unity grew.

In a sympathetic perusal of this chapter, we cannot help wondering why it does not dawn upon the Poles that these self-same factors are applicable to the Germans they are seeking to assimilate in Upper Silesia and East Prussia, to the Lithuanians of Vilna, and the Ukrainians of Eastern Galicia. It is not difficult to argue around the question of the treatment of minorities. Count Skrzynski is quite correct when he demonstrates that these alien elements cannot be allowed to become a danger to the Polish State. He has hopes of a limited assimilation, and here it must be remarked that the materialization of those hopes will very largely depend upon the removal of any definite territorial injustices inflicted upon the neighboring states, and the treatment which the Poles themselves mete out to those different from themselves in race and religion.

It is obvious that you cannot retain 30 per cent of Germany's agricultural area, and expect Germany to be permanently content with a situation which deprives her of elbow room for her growing population, and forces her to import grain which she might, otherwise, cultivate herself. Nor will Russia eternally tolerate a Polish frontier drawn 200 kilometers outside the Polish ethnographic limit. Within the State, again, measures will have to be taken to protect the Ukrainians of Upper Galicia, and the proposal of the Supreme Council, that they should be granted a full measure of autonomy under Polish sovereignty, has much to recommend it.

There remain, then, the Jews. Count Skrzynski treats with this problem in a most frank and admirable fashion. One-third of the Jewish population of the world lives in Poland. Jews control 70 per cent of Polish trade, and 50 per cent of its finance. In the last census 80 per cent of them described themselves, not only as Jews by religion, but Jews by nationality. Here, of course, we are again brought face to face with political Zionism, and the present and future of Polish governments are placed on the horns of a dilemma. If the Jews do not receive national equality, they will never become loyal citizens. If, on the other hand, they are granted such equality, they will dominate the administration, produce a Jewish intelligentsia dominated by a sentiment of Jewish nationalism, and hold the Polish and Christian populations more or less at their mercy.

In short, Poland would ultimately cease to be Polish. There would seem to be no definite solution at hand. Our author leaves the question shrouded in a fog of uncertainty. He tells us that the Jewish question in Poland can only be solved by the evolution and cultural progress of both nationalities, when blind instincts and emotions give place to mutual understanding—and even then no solution will be found on nationalist lines!